Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments, finding its way into many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

The Mercury Atlas.

One of the most useful books published this year is the

Mercury Handy Atlas.

It is peculiarly useful at this time when the great war in Europe is going on. It shows all the countries now engaged in this great conflict, the size and location of all the principal towns and cities of the Old World, as well as the location and population of all the towns and cities in the United States. It contains new maps of each State and Territory in the United States and of every country in the world. It also has a large full sheet map of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The size of this map is 20x34 inches, and is beautifully colored. This useful Atlas retails for one dollar, but is given by the MERCURY OFFICE absolutely free to every new subscriber to the MERCURY for one year, and to every old subscriber paying one year subscription in advance. Now is the time to get a valuable book for nothing.

Board of Aldermen

There was considerable business for the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, aside from the routine. Weekly bills and payrolls were approved. A communication was received from the U. S. Engineers Office, calling attention to a public hearing to be held on the petition of the city of Providence to be allowed to deposit pressed sludge in Narragansett Bay. This caused considerable discussion, and the Mayor and city solicitor were appointed to represent the interests of the city of Newport.

John J. Donovan was given permission to build a driveway from Broadway to his property on West Broadway, under the direction of the street commissioner. A communication was received from J. Irving Shepley relative to the specifications for sheet metal work for the new John Clarke school, which he thought unfair to local contractors. The matter was referred to the building committee. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for crushed stone. The contract for receiving the city's deposits was awarded to the Newport Trust Company at a bonus of $5,702.25. Chief Kirwin was authorized to put the fire alarm system into working order after the damage wrought by the recent storm. There was considerable discussion about the proposed exhibition of fire apparatus, of which the board had had no official notice, but no action was taken.

The following city officers were elected:

Health Officer—Thomas Shea.
Weigher of Neat Cattle—John Allan.
Commissioner of Wrecks—J. K. Sullivan.
Field Drivers—J. H. A. Kelly, E. H. Johnson.
Commissioner to Attend Burials of Soldiers, Sailors of Civil War—A. K. McMahon.
Surveyors and Measurers of Lumber—Michael Harrington, H. G. Hammett, Charles Langley.

Florence O'Sullivan, a young man whom the Boston police think was murdered, was a Newport boy, the son of Cornelius O'Sullivan of this city, and the remains will be brought to Newport for burial. His body was found in a room in a Boston lodging house with a revolver nearby. The Boston police are holding two men for complicity in his death.

Miss Martha Landers is visiting friends in Erie, Pa.

A Wild Storm.

The worst storm of many years swept over Newport Tuesday night, leaving destruction in its path, but as usual this city escaped much of the devastation that marked the passage of the storm in other places. At times the wind reached a velocity of 90 miles an hour, and substantial buildings swayed beneath its blows. Windows were blown in, trees were blown down, heavy signs were hurled to the ground, wires and poles were prostrated, but the actual monetary damage was comparatively small. Many people were so alarmed by the violence of the wind that they were unable to sleep during the night while the gale was at its height. The wind was accompanied by a heavy rain which later turned to snow, but was so wet and heavy that there was little drifting in spite of the gale. The total snowfall was comparatively light.

Tuesday evening, the rain came down in torrents after a rainy day, and the wind blew quite hard, but it was not until most people were in their beds that the storm reached it climax. By five o'clock Wednesday morning, when the tide was at its height, the weather was at its worst. At that time the watchmen at the Beach thought that some of the buildings would surely be washed over into the pond, and as a precautionary measure all fires were extinguished. The waves were coming far up under the buildings and had the wind been from a southerly instead of northerly direction the damage there would surely have been very extensive. As it was the buildings escaped comparatively easily. The waves came in high, but the northeast wind took the tops off before they broke. It was a magnificent and awe-inspiring spectacle however.

The wire gangs of the various electrical companies had all that they could swing to. The fire alarm wires came into contact with a high tension wire, and during Wednesday forenoon there were many rapid strokes of the fire alarm. Considerable damage was done to telephone wires in different parts of the city, but no one section was put out of commission entirely. It was on the wires extending to out of town places that the real damage was done. Wires and poles were down at exposed places north of here, so that there was no communication with the outside world by telegraph or telephone.

The transportation service with the outside world was also interrupted. The steamer General remained at Wickford and no mails came across during business hours. The trains between Newport and Fall River ran about on time, but the train service between Fall River and Providence and between Bristol and Providence was completely suspended, due to trouble with the wires. In consequence the Newport County delegation to the General Assembly were unable to get through to Providence and were obliged to return to Newport from Fall River. The Fall River Line steamers did not run at all Tuesday night, the west bound steamer lying up here and the east-bound at New London. All traffic on the bay was practically suspended.

In the city proper there was considerable damage done. A number of windows were broken in private houses by swinging blinds or other articles banging against them. The big show window in the Downing store was broken completely across by the suction of the wind, and a police guard was placed on duty in fear that the glass might come out.

The fire department was called on to pull down a swaying chimney on a vacant house on Clarke street, and also to pull down some of the ruins of the recent fire on DeBlois street which threatened buildings in the neighborhood. A number of signs were blown down, and it was lucky that no one was in the neighborhood or fatalities might have resulted.

The real trouble with the wires did not begin until after the rain turned to snow. The heavy snow stuck to the wires and the swaying by the high winds caused them to break or to carry down the poles. As it turned cold to the north of us long before it did here, and while the wind was still at its greatest height the damage was much more extensive than here. But it is usually the fate of Newport to escape the greatest damage by storms that work havoc in other places.

Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry, who died suddenly in Boston on Monday, was a grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and a son of the second Oliver Hazard Perry. He was a prominent citizen of Lowell, where he had resided since 1873, and was the possessor of many valuable heirlooms of Commodore Perry. He was a cousin of Mrs. John Lafarge of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Norman M. McLeod have moved into the cottage on the grounds of the Newport Hospital, of which Dr. McLeod is the superintendent.

School Committee

The first meeting of the public school committee for the year was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. As this was the first meeting, the first business was to organize the committee. Superintendent Lull called the members to order, and stated that Dr. Barker felt obliged to ask that he be not considered as a candidate for re-election to the office of chairman. Mr. Thomas P. Peckham was then unanimously elected chairman, and Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., was unanimously elected vice chairman. The salary of superintendent and clerk was fixed at $3000, the same as last year, and Mr. Herbert W. Lull was unanimously re-elected to that position.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 3,832, average number belonging 3,648.6, average number attending 3,416.6, per cent of attendance 93.6, cases of tardiness 369, and cases of dismissal 75. Number who have left school 12.

Parochial classes in cooking, average number for the month, 13.6.

The total of 3,832 shows an increase of 40 over last month, and of 95 over the corresponding date of last year. In the Rogers 607 have been enrolled, but at date the average number belonging is 581. The 12 who have left school during the month are accounted for as follows: Left city 3, at work 2, illness 2, at home 1, other schools 1, no reason 3, to be married 1.

Board of Health.

To the six pupils reported since schools began in September must be added one for scarlet fever. The board also reported one case of scarlet fever not in the public schools.

Finances.

When the books were closed in December the total receipts balanced the total expenditures, but unfortunately the requirements of the divisions established by the present method of municipal accounting did not permit the payment of all the bills. Last Monday, however, the Representative Council authorized the necessary transfers to make the payment possible. At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last Thursday the bills were approved and sent to the city treasurer.

Evening Schools.

The second term began Monday, January 4, with the usual reduced attendance. The average attendance since December 11 has been: Elementary, men 34.7, women 16.5; mechanical drawing, men 14.2; bookkeeping, men, 4, women 2.2; stenography-typewriting, men 11.6, women 7.3; machinery, men 10.6, total men 75.1, women 41.7.

School Gardens.

For the commissioner of education at Washington those in charge of the school gardens have collected considerable information. That which will interest this board is the fact that of the 119 pupils who had individual school gardens 58 had also home gardens.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following items:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 103; number of cases of truancy (public 5, parochial 0), 5; number out for illness and other causes, 98; number of different children truants, 5; number found not attending school, 5; number sent to public schools, 3; number sent to parochial schools, 0; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 2; number of certificates issued (15-16 years), 3.

Mr. Max Levy came before the board, as the representative of the Aaron property on Thames street, to ask that the school committee extend the Birckhead courtway north to the Colonial Theatre line, to give a back way for taking in merchandise, etc., and relieve the congestion of Thames street. The matter was talked over informally, and then was laid over to the February meeting for action, pending a written proposition from the abutters.

Colonel Cozzens presented the annual report of the finance committee, showing receipts and expenditures of $149,131.89. On recommendation of the committee on teachers three teachers who are ill were given leave of absence during January. The resignation of Miss Jennie Stoddard of the Callendar kindergarten was received and accepted.

The following report was presented by Dr. Darrah for the committee on military drill in the schools:

Your committee have gathered information by correspondence and by visitation from many sources and they unanimously recommend that military drill be introduced into the Rogers High School, as they believe that such instruction united with the regular "setting up" drill will have two excellent results—one direct and the other indirect.

First—It will directly promote attention, obedience, concerted action, better physical development and a more dignified bearing. It will train many to a quick response to commands and to a control of self; it will also develop in some an ability to control others, and thus make for leadership.

Second—It will indirectly re-act on the whole administration of the school by adding a new incentive to higher scholarship, to better deportment and to closer application and attention to all school duties, because only those who have a satisfactory record in these three requirements can hope to become officers.

If this recommendation meets with the approval of the Public School Committee, your committee further recommends that the finance committee bet authorized to add to the budget (bu not as a part of the regular school expense) a request that the Representative Council appropriate $2,000. This amount will provide, as far as your committee can now estimate from the data at hand, the usual equipment and storage, and also the salary of an instructor. After the first year this initial expense can probably be reduced more than one half.

The report was received.

A protest against militarism was received from the Society of Friends, and the matter was fully discussed, after which the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Colonel Cozzens for the finance committee presented the estimate of receipts and expenditures for the present year, showing $135,147 needed from the city. The report was approved, and the finance committee was directed to appear before the committee of 25 to urge the appropriation

A committee consisting of Dr. Porter, Dr. Darrah and Col. Cozzens was appointed to draft a minute of appreciation of the 21 years of service of Dr. Barker as chairman of the board.

Committee of 25.

The committee of 25 held its first meeting on Monday evening, when Colonel J. W. Horton was unanimously elected chairman. He named the various subcommittees, and these subsequently organized as indicated:

Highways and Bridges—John M. Friend (chairman), William G. Landers, Edward A. Sherman, Bruce Butterton (secretary), John F. Sullivan.

Police, Parks and public buildings—William J. Carr (chairman), Max Levy, John J. Peckham, William Williams (secretary), J. J. M. Martin.

Schools—George W. Bachelder, Jr. (chairman), Henry H. Lawton, J. W. Horton, John P. Casey, George E. Bowman (secretary).

Office appropriations—George W. Bachelder, Jr. (chairman), Samuel S. Thompson, George H. Draper (secretary), William H. Clarke, J. J. M. Martin.

Fire Department—Fletcher W. Lawton, Harold A. Peckham (secretary), Horace P. Beck (chairman), Daniel P. Connorton, Michael J. Murphy.

Health department—John H. Marks (chairman), Samuel S. Thompson, George H. Draper (secretary), William H. Clarke, Carl J. Voigt.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., will give a ladies night and entertainment in Odd Fellows Hall on the evening of Thursday, January 21. Newton Beers, the well known monodramatic artist and entertainer, will give his powerful biblical play, "The Shepherd and the King," the reign of King Saul. A fraternal social will follow the entertainment. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Eben Raynor, P. G., chairman; George R. Frye, P. G., Roy W. Goddard, Benjamin Lawton, Lloyd Manuel, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles F. Wetherell, P. G.; Lincoln Hammett, N. G.

There was a joint installation of the officers of Lawton-Warren Post and of the Women's Relief Corps on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large number of members and friends. Past Commander Edwin H. Tilley installed the officers of the Post, assisted by Past Commander James H. Hampton. Mrs. Harriet Ford, of Providence, department secretary, installed the officers of the Relief Corps, assisted by Past Department President Clara L. Lake and Mrs. Ida McAuliffe. A pleasing programme followed the installation ceremonies.

Mrs. Thomas G. Carr died quite suddenly on Monday afternoon at the Bates hospital in Jamestown. She had been in her usual health up to a few days before her death when an abscess broke internally and affected the brain causing death. She is survived by her husband and four children, Mr. Nicholas E. Carr and Miss Maria Carr, residing in Providence, Mr. George G. Carr of Jamestown, and Mrs. Edward W. Higbee, Jr., of New York.

Mrs. Ruth Amelia Barker, widow of the late Alexander N. Barker, died at her home on Brooks avenue on Monday after a considerable illness. She was a descendant of an old colonial family, being a daughter of Abram and Martha B. Almy, and a sister of the late Abram, Samuel and Theodore Almy. She is survived by a daughter, a son, Mr. Archie Barker, and two granddaughters.

John Murray of Fall River, a tinsmith in the employ of William K. Covell, received two broken ribs and possible internal injuries as the result of a fall from the roof of the Thorndike cottage at Kay street and Mann avenue late Monday afternoon. The injured man was hurried to the Hospital in the ambulance and his wife was summoned from Fall River.

Extensive improvements are being made to the Newport residence of Colonel George R. Fearing on Annandale road.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

The Miantonomi Club is perfecting plans for a ladies night next Friday evening.

Recent Deaths.

Robert Ives Gammell.

Mr. Robert Ives Gammell, for a number of years a citizen of Newport and for some time before that a summer resident here, died at his winter home in Providence on Friday evening of last week, after an illness of only about a week from pneumonia. It was known that he was seriously ill but up to within a few hours of his death his recovery had been expected. His death came as a great shock to his many friends in all parts of the State.

Mr. Gammell owned a beautiful residence on the Cliffs here and was accustomed to occupy it for a number of months each year. He was a member of many Newport clubs and organizations, and was interested in Newport affairs generally. He was long active in Republican politics, and during the last Wetmore campaign for the United States Senatorship he was a keen supporter of the Newport man. He had been frequently mentioned as a Senatorial possibility himself.

Mr. Gammell was born in Providence Dec. 30, 1852. He was the son of Prof. William and Elizabeth Amory (Ives) Gammell. He was a grandson of Rev. William Gammell of Newport, who was a trustee of Brown University in 1820. Prof. William Gammell, son of Rev. William Gammell, occupied the chair of history and belles-lettres in the university from 1851 to 1864. Prof. Gammell married Miss Ives, granddaughter of Thomas Poynton Ives, one of the founders of the firm of Brown & Ives.

Her father was Robert Hale Ives. The founder of the firm of Brown & Ives married the only sister of Nicholas Brown, who endowed Brown University and gave it his name.

Mr. Gammell was the eldest of six children born to Prof. and Mrs. Gammell. The others were Mrs. E. H. G. Slater of Washington, D. C., William Gammell, Harriet Ives, wife of T. Shaw-Safe, Helen, wife of Sir Arthur James Herbert, former British Minister to Norway, and Arthur Amory, who died in 1897.

Mr. Gammell received his early education in a private school and later entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1872. Three years later he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by the college.

After finishing his course at Brown Mr. Gammell attended Harvard Law School for one year and then entered the office of Brown & Ives, where he was engaged in a clerical capacity with the firm of Goddard Brothers, one of the allied business houses. After a time he was admitted to both firms and retained his interest in them to the time of his death.

Mr. Gammell was a director in many large commercial institutions of Providence, and was president of the Providence National Bank. He was a member of the leading clubs of New York, Newport, and Providence, and was prominent in social circles.

He had been a trustee of Brown University since 1890. He had been President of the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation since 1903, having been a trustee from the time he attained his majority. He was also Treasurer of the board of trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, of Providence.

He gave generously of his time and money to the advancement of the charities with which he was connected, this being particularly true of the Rhode Island Hospital. He was also a great entertainer, President William H. Taft and other notable men stopping at his house during their visits to Rhode Island

Mr. Gammell married Miss Eliza A. Hoppin of Providence Feb. 28, 1878, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Harry Parsons Cross, survives.

Mrs. Fred W. Greene.

The news of the sudden death of Mrs. Fred W. Greene came as a great shock to her many friends on Wednesday, many of whom did not know that she was under treatment. She had been suffering for some time from chronic appendicitis and went to the Newport Hospital for an operation late last week. At first her condition was not regarded as serious but on Monday threatening symptoms appeared and she failed until the end came at about midnight Tuesday night.

Mrs. Greene was a daughter of the late Thomas S. Peckham, who was prominent in the city and on the island. She was an active member of St. George's Church, and of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a woman of a very kindly and helpful disposition, and made warm friends wherever she was known.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, Mr. Frederick W. Greene, Jr., and Dr. T. Ernest P. Greene, both residing in New Bedford. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Broadway this (Saturday) afternoon.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Quarterly Communion was celebrated on Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church by the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells. There was a large congregation present. At the close of the service the Sunday School Board held its annual meeting. The following officers were elected; Supt., Mr. Roland Fry; Asst. Supt., Mr. Fred P. Webber; Supt. of the Temperance Dept. Mr. Reuben Wallace Peckham; Supt. of Primary Dept., Mrs. Isaac Peabody; Secretary, Miss Ethel Cummings; Asst. Secy., Miss Ivah Peckham; Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac Peabody; Librarian, Miss Mamie Irish; Asst. Librarian, Miss Mildred Peckham; Secy. of Periodical Dept., Mrs. Walter S. Barker; Organist, Miss Sadie I. Peckham; Asst. Organist, Mrs. Walter S. Barker; Cornetist, Mr. Frank T. Peckham; Supt. Home Missionary Dept., Miss Ellen E Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Hattie Brown. At the Sunday evening service the ladies' quartette rendered several selections.

The class, which is being conducted each Thursday by Miss Jennie Koehler of Kingston College is known as "The Middletown Home Economics Club." 21 members are enrolled. The course is to be a miscellaneous one. The subject this week is called "The Household Budget" and refers to economy in all the departments of home management. The talks are very informal, are instructive and interesting, and are all open to the public.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been without a president for some months, owing to a resignation, it was decided to reorganize last week. The following officers were therefore elected. President, Mrs. Esther Irish; First Vice President, Mrs. May Chase Spooner; 2d Vice President, Mrs. Mary W. Lawton; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ellen E. Smith. It was voted to hold the monthly suppers as usual.

Mrs. Karl M. Stone with her two children, and her sister, Mrs. George Klapthor, of New York were guests last week of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Barker, Turner's Road.

Mrs. Harry Hazard has returned home from the Newport Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Middletown Free Library Association held last week the following officers were elected: President, Henry I. Chase; Vice President, Mrs. Kate Bailey; Secretary, Albert L. Chase; Treasurer, John L. Simmons; Trustees, Miss Amma Chase, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, Alvin Simmons. A special committee was appointed to raise funds for repairs, etc., to comprise Miss Charlotte A. Chase and Mrs. Kate Thurston. There are, at the present time, over 3500 volumes. Those availing themselves of the privileges of the Library number about 120. A chowder supper will be given on Wednesday evening next, January 20, at Holy Cross Guild House for the benefit of the Association. Lewis R. Manchester, the noted chowder maker, will be in charge.

The vested choir from St. George's School resumed the singing on Sunday last at St. Columba's Chapel after their three week's recess. There was a celebration of Holy Communion by Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee assisted by Rev. John B. Diman. The rector, Rev. Latta Griswold, delivered the sermon. A hooded electric light has recently been placed above the memorial tablet of the late Bishop Clarke which now brings out, in much clearer relief, the face upon the bronze medallion.

Mrs. George Taylor has been confined to her home for the past ten days as the result of an ill turn. Her sister, Miss Carrie Gibson, is assisting in her care.

The Public School Committee will hold its monthly meeting on Monday evening.

The January meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange will be held at Fair Hall on Tuesday at 11 a. m. for an all day session. There will be a basket lunch at noon. The ladies' degree team and regalia committee will conduct a "pound party" during the lecturer's hour to add to their fund which was started at the December meeting by a subscription of $17.75.

The meetings of the Oliphant Club, who have had a two week's recess during the holidays, were resumed last week, Mrs. Helen DeBlois conducting the program entitled "Tarry at Home Travels." Mrs. Arthur R. Anthony will present this week's subject, "The Industries of our Foremothers."

The meetings of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Mary's and Holy Cross Churches, and of the Paradise Club, scheduled for Wednesday, were omitted owing to the severity of the storm.

PORTSMOUTH.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Miss Marjorie Potter Hicks, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Robert Hicks of Bristol Ferry road, was united in marriage with Mr. Clifton Lewis Tallman, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Tallman of Newport, on Tuesday afternoon at the home of their parents. Rev. Herbert E. Hatchman of Providence performed the ceremony. The double-ring service was used and was performed in one of the music rooms. The bride wore a traveling gown of blue broadcloth with a black velvet hat trimmed with bird of paradise. Only immediate relatives were present. Supper was served, the bride's cake with it decorations of pinks and ferns being the center piece. Many pretty gifts were received by the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman left on the 5.30 train for a honeymoon trip. Upon their return they will begin housekeeping in their new home which has just been completed on Bush street, Newport.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a whist party at the home of Mrs. D. Frank Hall. There were five tables. Mrs. Walter B. Chase won the prize for bridge and Mrs. John Noble of Fall River won the prize for whist.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package ofttimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and co-operation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should by all means subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

Monocle as a Courage Inspirer.

Jack Heaton Armstrong, an aristocratic young Englishman, has just returned home from Albania with a story of the awe in which his monocle was held by the unsophisticated soldiers of the Meret, while he was in command of a field gun used against the rebels.

Armstrong, who is a brother of the private secretary of Prince William, set out from Alesso with Chief Prenk for the relief of the prince, then besieged in his capital. Prenk had 2,000 men and one field gun. Armstrong commanded the gun.

No matter how hot the fire, the soldiers never deserted the gun, which was aimed and fired by the monocled Englishman. As they had never seen a monocle before they thought it essential to aiming, or a kind of range finder. Armstrong did not dispel their illusion.

THE COUNTY FAIR

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer gets more out of the fair than anyone else. The fair to a city man is an entertainment; to a farmer it is education. Let us take a stroll through the fair grounds and linger a moment at a few of the points of greatest interest. We will first visit the mechanical department and hold communion with the world's greatest thinkers.

You are now attending a congress of the mental giants in mechanical science of all ages. They are addressing you in tongues of iron and steel and in language mute and powerful tell an eloquent story of the world's progress. The inventive geniuses are the most valuable farm hands we have and they perform an enduring service to mankind. We can all help others for a brief period while we live, but it takes a master mind to tower into the realm of science and light a torch of progress that will illuminate the pathway of civilization for future generations. The men who gave us the sickle, the binder, the cotton gin and hundreds of other valuable inventions work in every field on earth and will continue their labors as long as time. Their bright intellects have conquered death and they will live and serve mankind on and on forever, without money and without price. They have shown us how grand and noble it is to work for others; they have also taught us lessons in economy and efficiency, how to make one hour do the work of two or more; have lengthened our lives, multiplied our opportunities and taken toll off the back of humanity.

They are the most practical men the world ever produced. Their inventions have stood the acid test of utility and efficiency. Like all useful men, they do not seek publicity, yet millions of machines sing their praises from every harvest field on earth and as many plows turn the soil in mute applause of their marvelous achievements.

FARMER RADFORD ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The home is the greatest contribution of women to the world, and the hearthstone is her throne. Our social structure is built around her, and social righteousness is in her charge. Her beautiful life lights the skies of hope and her refinement is the charm of twentieth century civilization. Her graces and her power are the cumulative products of generations of queenly conquest, and her crown of exalted womanhood is jeweled with the wisdom of saintly mothers. She has been a great factor in the glory of our country, and her noble achievements should not be marred or her hallowed influence blighted by the coarser duties of citizenship. American chivalry should never permit her to bear the burdens of defending and maintaining government, but should preserve her unsullied from the allied influences of politics, and protect her from the weighty responsibilities of the sordid affairs of life that will crush her ideals and lower her standards. The motherhood of the farm is our inspiration, she is the guardian of our domestic welfare and a guide to a higher life, but directing the affairs of government is not within woman's sphere, and political gossip would cause her to neglect the home, forget to mend our clothes and burn the biscuits.

RURAL SOCIAL CENTERS

We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

Education is a developing of the mind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men have dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while sluggards sleep.

Artesian Wells in Australia.

In the rolling downs country of western Queensland the artesian supply of water has, when tapped, rendered it possible to carry on industries dependent on water supply. Human ingenuity and research have supplied from nature's subterranean reservoirs an unfailing supply of water, both for drinking and irrigation. At the end of the year 1912 there were 1579 artesian bores in Queensland. The deepest bore is situated at Bimerah, in the central west. This bore has a depth of 1,504 feet. The shallowest bore is at Manfred Downs, also in the central west, which yields a supply of 2,000 gallons per day at a depth of 103 feet. The Charleville bore has a depth of 1,371 feet and the largest flow in the state—3,000,000 gallons per day. The estimated aggregate daily flow from all bores in Queensland is 529,517,860 gallons. To obtain this supply necessitated 354.65 miles in depth of boring. In some of these bores the water has a high temperature, and requires cooling before being used for domestic purposes.

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a sight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around $12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates $12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, $1,252,000,000; manufacturers, $4,365,000,000; mining, $655,000,000; banks, $200,000,000; mercantile $3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for $1,692,000,000, to pay off the employes of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately $2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at $920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth $610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth $440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employes.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is ofttimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of $1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to $516.00; the cost of operation is $340.00; leaving the farmer $176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

Gas in Agriculture.

Apropos of the reported discovery in this country that carbonic acid gas (CO_2) is a valuable stimulator of plant growth, a recent communication to the British Royal society by Mr. F. Kidd is of some interest. Mr. Kidd had found that the germination of seeds was prevented by an atmosphere containing twenty to thirty per cent of CO_2. This treatment seemed to do the seeds no permanent injury, for upon removal from the gas they "sprouted" readily under favorable conditions of heat and moisture. The seed of white mustard, however, proved an exception to this rule, and following a CO_2 treatment could be caused to germinate only after removal of the testas, or after complete drying following by re-wetting. Mr. Kidd also found that a quantity of green material buried at a considerable depth under ground and allowed to decay may produce sufficient CO_2 in the soil to prevent the germination of seeds. He suggested that this observation had considerable agricultural significance, and might account for otherwise inexplicable cases of delayed germination.

Filipinos Play Baseball.

Baseball is now played in every part of the Philippine archipelago, and the number of persons actually engaged in it is remarkably high. Practically every school in the islands has a team and some more than one. Thirty or more provinces have their provincial leagues among the schools, and these are supplemented by interprovincial leagues. In Manila, where the chief offices of the government are located, there is an interurban league running scheduled games throughout the season; an industrial league composed of teams from the employes of the various large industrial companies of the city, and the Manila Baseball league, a professional organization.

THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man whom we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in as close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment, as well as instruction, to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theatre unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society.

It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfected society must use in a refined and exalted way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

Rather Old-Fashioned.

At a dinner the other night they were speaking of the importance of being right up to date, when Judge Clinton Grey of the New York court of appeals was reminded of the case of John Henry.

John Henry had been calling at the home of Myrtle for many months without making much headway toward matrimony, but eventually little Cupid chased him out of the bashful gloom.

"Dearest," suddenly remarked John Henry one night, going over quickly and sitting close by the side of the beautiful girl, "I intend to see your father tonight and ask him for your hand."

"You make me sigh," wearily responded the fair one. "Why will you insist on being so old-fashioned?"

"Old-fashioned?" wonderingly rejoined John Henry, "I don't get you, dearest."

"Don't go and ask him," imperiously answered dearest. "Go tell him."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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FEAR.

NOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless, when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours you find it ropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

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Middletown and Portsmouth—6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 9.23 p. m.

Tiverton—6.55, 8.18, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.03, 5.05, 7.10, 9.23 p. m.

Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.03 p. m.

Hyannis—11.05 a. m. 3.03 p. m.

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The Family History.

A new arrival in a certain town has put up the following sign on his lawn:

My name is Pilleton Wombat.
This is my first wife.
We get along together pretty well.
My income is $900 per year.
My wife makes her own clothes.
She has never left me.
The piano is nearly paid for.

Some of the neighbors think this man is a plain nut, but others claim that he's a public benefactor, considering all the trouble he has saved the local gossips.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Japan's Religions.

The two religions of Japan, Buddhism and Shintoism, are entirely different in the decorations of their temples. Temples and shrines dedicated to Buddha are very elaborate and beautiful. Those devoted to the worship of Shinto are very plain and ordinary.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ONLY THE HEAD USED

PECULIAR GAME OF "FOOTBALL" IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Among the Odd Things Observed by Theodore Roosevelt in His Travels This Sport Is Noted as Worth Recording.

Well, those Parecis Indians enthusiastically play football with their heads. The game is not only native to them, but I have never heard or read of its being played by any other tribe or people. They use a light hollow rubber ball, of their own manufacture. It is circular and about eight inches in diameter. The players are divided into two sides, and stationed much as in association football, and the ball is placed on the ground to put in play, as in football. Then a player runs forward, throws himself flat on the ground and butts the ball toward the opposite side. This first butt, when the ball is on the ground, never lifts it much and it rolls and bounds toward the opponents. One or two of the latter run toward it; one throws himself flat on his face and butts the ball back. Usually this butt lifts it, and it flies back in a curve well up in the air, and an opposite player, rushing toward it, catches it on his head with such a swing of his brawny neck, and such precision and address, that the ball bounds back through the air as a football soars after a drop kick. If the ball flies off to one side or the other it is brought back, and again put into play. Often it will be sent to and fro a dozen times, from head to head, until finally it rises with such a sweep that it passes far over the heads of the opposite players and descends behind them. Then shrill, rolling cries of good-humored triumph arise from the victors, and the game instantly begins again with fresh zest.

There are, of course, no such rules as in a specialized ball game of civilization, and I saw no disputes. There may be eight or ten, or many more players on each side. The ball is never touched with the hands or feet, or with anything except the top of the head. It is hard to decide whether to wonder most at the dexterity and strength with which it is hit or butted with the head, as it comes down through the air, or at the reckless speed and skill with which the players throw themselves headlong on the ground to return the ball if it comes low down. Why they do not grind off their noses I cannot imagine. Some of the players hardly ever failed to catch and return the ball if it came in their neighborhood, and with such a vigorous toss of the head that it often flew in a great curve for a really astonishing distance.—Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner's Magazine.

Seine Broke; Fish Got Away.

After having been for eight weeks on the Cape Shore fishing grounds off Nova Scotia seeking mackerel the fishing schooner Veda McKown reached the fish pier with only 5,000 large, fresh and 137 barrels of salted mackerel in her hold.

Crew members complained of the hard luck encountered during the trip, and after the schooner had tied up circulated that the breaking of a seine cost them about $2,000. The schooner encountered a large school of mackerel off Canso. The seine boat was quickly launched and within a short time had circled the school with the seine. However, the seine broke as it was pursed, and all except the 5,000 mackerel which the schooner brought escaped.

The fishermen estimated that there were fully twenty thousand fish in the school, and each of the 15,000 that got away would have been worth 15 cents at the fish pier, that being the price quoted for large, fresh mackerel.

Chums in Life and in Death.

Laurence Irving who, with his wife, perished in the Empress of Ireland disaster, had none of the conventional characteristics of an actor. He cared nothing for society and little or nothing for money. He was a man of wide culture, profound simplicity, and ready, eager sympathy.

His performance in "Typhoon" established his right to be considered one of the half dozen most competent actors on the English stage. He was always an extremely painstaking worker, and everything he did, he did in his own way. He was, indeed, a real, lovable man, the entirely worthy holder of a great name.

He and his wife, Mabel Hackney, were associated in everything, from the day of their marriage, and it is appropriate that they should have died together.

Laurence Irving was one of the few Englishmen who spoke Russian fluently.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

QUITE A HARMLESS "GHOST"

Inoffensive Little Fragment Created Something Like Consternation in Section of Omaha.

Even if an official statement has been given out that a mouse was responsible for ringing the bell in the steeple of North Presbyterian church, the policemen of the district, as well as most of the residents in the neighborhood, cannot quite figure how it was done. The bell was disconnected at the request of Rev. John R. Mackey, pastor of the church, last January, and since then has not been ringing the hours as marked by the clock in the steeple.

Even the lieutenant in the police station suffered from the "creeps" and visions of a phantom bellringer and a ghost in the belfry. When telephone calls began to come into the station he dispatched four reserves to the church.

When they arrived they found that John Effoner, the sexton, had made an investigation and could find nothing in the tower to explain the sudden clanging of the bell. Four "shaky" policemen and the sexton climbed the narrow ladder leading to the belfry and with police lanterns began an investigation. While they were looking the bell clanged again.

Expecting every minute to see an apparition, the police kept at their examination and discovered that a cog in the clock had been shifted by a small bit of hide, making it possible for the bell to ring. An examination showed that the hide was part of a mouse which evidently had been entangled in the delicate clock mechanism which controls the bell. The policemen still are wondering, however, how the mouse did the hickory-dickory-dock feat, for the works of the clock are several feet off the floor and are held up by supports.

The clock was stopped last January at the request of Rev. Milo Bates, rector of the Church of the Intercession. The parish house of that church is across the street, and when Mrs. Gates was ill last winter the ringing of the bell annoyed her, and it was stopped. The bell was not attached to the clock again because residents of the neighborhood said it was a nuisance.—Omaha Bee.

News on the Ocean.

The first transatlantic liner to publish a newspaper made up of wireless items was the American liner St. Paul. It was 11 years ago while Mr. Marconi was crossing the Atlantic on that vessel that he personally directed the issuing of the first number of the Transatlantic Times, the first wireless newspaper published at sea. Such publications now include the Daily Bulletin of the Cunard line, Das Atlantische Tageblatt of the Hamburg-American and the Ocean Times of the White Star line. On the Pacific on the steamers running to Alaska the Wireless Herald is published. The stations at Poldhu and Cape Cod furnish most of the wireless news received on board the transatlantic liners in regard to what is going on on shore.

Growth of Germany.

A century ago there was no German empire—only a number of German states whose aggregate wealth and income were probably less than those of France. Now united Germany is estimated to possess an income of nearly $10,000,000,000 and accumulated wealth of about $80,000,000,000. During the century Germany's population has grown from 24,000,000 to more than 67,000,000, or 180 per cent.

His Early Training.

"That big financier boasts that he can take every man's measure."

"That's because he began life as a tailor's assistant."

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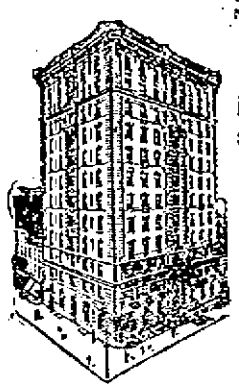

Broadway Cars from Grand Central Depot, 7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station

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Strictly First-Class Reasonable Rates

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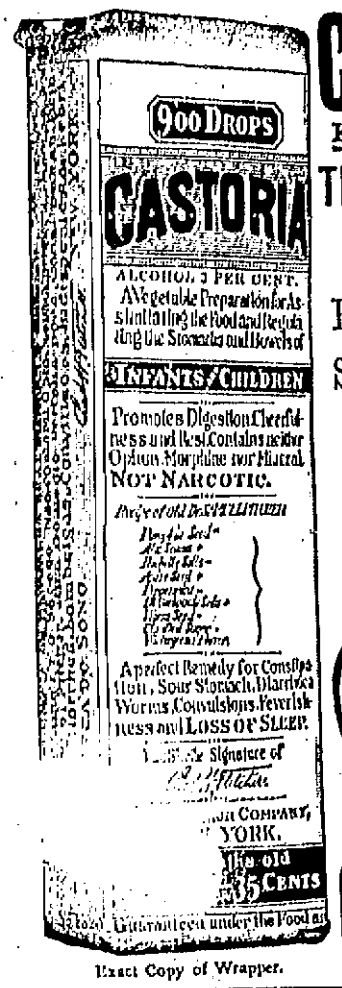

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Burroughs Statement Machine

The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the *visible* printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and *sends them out on time.*

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on *all* your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

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RIDER AGENTS WANTED

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our Rider Agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve your bicycle. We ship to *anyone* anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers.*

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We will ship best grade bicycles for less money than any *other factory.* We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but can at times have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires $4.80 A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.65).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

Nails, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing air to escape. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We will ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not need to pay a cent until you examine and find them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "D" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.65 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, because this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires at special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundries Catalog showing bicycles and equipment of all makes and kinds of tires and bicycle equipment and sundries at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It costs only a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. HEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

11-14-16w

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Thames Street,

DEALER IN

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AGENT FOR

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Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1700 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

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Keep thoroughly and accurately posted on your investments.

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SUGAR

Many dealers now charge nine cents or more a pound but our price for finest grade granulated sugar is still 3 cents (when bought with other merchandise in our Catalog as per special offer.) Send for Catalog No. 40 and see how much we can save you on groceries and merchandise of all kinds. Money-back guarantee with every article. Write for free Catalog NOW.

References Federal Trust Co., Boston

NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO.
India Street BOSTON, MASS.

3c WHEN BOUGHT WITH OTHER MERCHANDISE PER POUND

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1908.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels	$4.50
18 bushels,	$2.23

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	$3.50
18 bushels,	$1.75

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushel
Common, 9c. a bushel, $8 for 100 bushel.

Orders left at the Gas Office, 180 Thames street, or at Gas Works, will be filled promptly.

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1019

Saturday, January 16, 1915.

As if the European War was not killing over the population fast enough the earthquake had to take a hand.

The hearing regarding the rates and service of the Newport Water Works has been completed before the Public Utilities Commission this week, and arguments will be made later.

The American people have sent fourteen millions worth of food to the distressed Belgians. They will probably need much more than that amount before they can begin to care for themselves.

It is said that the American relief commission is obliged to have peas cooked before distributing them to the Belgians. When they were issued raw, the Belgians hoarded them for future planting. The Belgians are looking out for the future.

Woman suffrage got a big set back in the National house of representatives on Tuesday when that body by a vote of 204 to 174 refused to submit to the States the proposed amendment granting equal suffrage to women. The debate on the question was a lively one and at times bitter.

LaFollette is still on the rampage. The United States commerce commission granted after many months delay a permission for the Eastern railroads to increase their freight rates very slightly. Now the Wisconsin blatherskite comes forward with a bill in the Senate to forbid the raise granted by the court. It is to be hoped for the sake of the business of the country that his bill will die in committee.

As the Chicago Tribune sees it, there are now eight prominent candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916: Justice Hughes, Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Cummins of Iowa, Gov. Willis of Ohio, ex-Gov. Herrick of Ohio, Senator Burton of Ohio, Gov. Whitman of New York, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Will the last be first?

We would eliminate all but Herrick of Ohio and Whitman of New York. We would add to the list Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Then you can have three good candidates to choose from, any one of which can be easily elected according to present indications.

A report says that a neutral business man who has just returned to London from Berlin says the Kaiser is now barred by his generals from interfering in the strategy of the campaign. Field Marshal von Hindenberg is described as the leader in the movement to muzzle the War Lord and as having made his non-intervention a condition of retaining command in the east. Still we shall require further proof before we can believe that statement. The Kaiser could no more refrain from the management of the German army than could Theodore Roosevelt refrain from trying to upset the politics of this country.

The 1915 edition of the Providence Journal Almanac, the twenty-ninth annual publication, appears in a new and enlarged form. There are over 700 pages of very valuable information concerning practically every topic under the sun. As a handbook for constant use in the office or home its value is great. The larger part of the book is given up to miscellaneous information about the world in general, while in the front are some 48 pages devoted to the State of Rhode Island and the city of Providence. The Almanac is strictly up to date containing many facts regarding the nations engaged in the great European war.

Wilson and his Senators are still an unhappy family. The Senate has unanimously turned down several of President Wilson's appointments. It has passed a stringent immigration bill with the literacy test in it which the President strenuously opposed, and now he says if that test remains in he will probably veto the bill. It passed the Senate almost unanimously and that body can and will doubtless pass the bill again over his veto. What the house will do remains to be seen. But it looks as though the bill would become a law regardless of the veto. This will not tend to create any better feeling between the Executive and legislative branches of the government.

The reply of the British government to the American protest against the unwarranted obstruction to our Ocean trade by the seizure of our vessels bound to neutral ports with neutral cargoes, is a crafty one. John Bull does not want to break with Uncle Sam just now. In fact he is in no condition to do so. Still he wants his own way and is determined to put his own decision on what is contraband and what is not. He yields nothing but puts forth a lot of sweet words. The reply neither satisfies our charge nor gives any assurance that the future treatment will be any better. The great packers of Chicago claim a loss of several millions by the seizure of beef destined to neutral ports, and propose to stop exportation altogether rather than stand the losses they are subjected to. Other great exporters are making the same complaint. The Washington government will have to wake up and talk in more vigorous language if they want to satisfy the American people.

General Assembly.

The past week has been a rather quiet one in the General Assembly. On Wednesday the severe storm delayed the members in reaching the State House, and the Newport delegation was unable to reach there at all. The session was late and short.

On Tuesday Speaker Hammill announced the appointment of the House committees. The Newport County members received appointments as follows: Fletcher W. Lawton and John B. Sullivan, judiciary; F. B. Coggeshall, finance; Max Levy, corporations; William A. Maher, militia. Frank T. Peckham Middletown, labor legislation; George W. Peckham, Jr., Jamestown, State property; Arthur A. Sherman, Portsmouth, militia; C. A. Hambly, Jr., Tiverton, corporations; Henry C. Littlefield, New Shoreham, and Rufus F. Peckham, Little Compton, fisheries.

On Thursday the Legislature met in grand committee for the election of certain officers, the nominees of the Republican caucus being elected in each instance.

The draft of the annual appropriation bill has been introduced in the House, and the finance committee will now have a struggle with that, and will report it as soon as it can be put into shape.

Gipsy and Brown-Tail Moths Decreasing.

A marked decrease in the numbers of both the gipsy and brown-tail moths is declared by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to have taken place in the period covered by the report which has recently been published of its work for the year ending June 30, 1914. This has been largely brought about by the wilt disease and the parasites and other natural enemies of these pests, which have been introduced to fight them.

In New England extensive scouting work around the borders of the infested region has resulted in the discovery of the existence of the gipsy moth in 81 new towns in Maine, 8 in New Hampshire, 7 in Massachusetts, 17 in Rhode Island, and 17 in Connecticut. On the other hand eight towns inside the infested area were found to be quite free.

In New York a colony at Geneva apparently has been exterminated, and a colony found on a private estate at Mount Kisco is now being stamped out with the co-operation of the New York authorities. The report calls attention, however, to the need for laws in other States similar in character to that of Massachusetts, which provides that each municipality must do its share towards controlling the moths.

The brown-tail moth situation is said to be even better. The severe winter has aided the brown-tail moth fungus disease and the imported parasites in bringing about an enormous decrease in the numbers of this pest. In the northern part of the infested region in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the increase is especially noticeable. On the other hand some brown-tail moth nests have been found on the eastern end of Long Island.

The inspection of all forest products and nursery stock moved from infested regions to other parts of the United States is declared to have prevented the establishment of many colonies in widely separated localities. In 17,076 shipments which have been inspected, 4,253 specimens of the gipsy moth and 1,404 specimens of the brown-tail moth have been destroyed. It is claimed that if this work had been begun years before, the small colonies in New York, Ohio, and the Berkshire region in Massachusetts would not have become established.

In addition to the quarantine work, scientific experiments and investigations have been carried on with the object of securing more information about the food habit of these moths in order to discover new ways of exterminating them.

Turn of the Tide.

In the elections held this fall the Republicans gained 2,489,588 votes over 1912, according to the latest revision of figures by the National committee. That party carried twenty-three States, which in a Presidential year would have 288 votes, a majority of 22 over enough to elect a Republican President. Two hundred and thirty Democratic Congressmen were elected, but in thirty-nine of the districts the Progressive vote was much larger than the Democratic plurality. The Progressives aided the Democrats in electing Senators in Oregon, South Dakota and Nevada. So the next Congress as was this one is Democratic by grace of Progressive votes. In the twenty-three States which put themselves in the Republican column, the Republican plurality over the Democratic vote was over 1,000,000; whereas, in 1912, the Wilson vote in the same States was larger than the Taft vote by over a million.

Figures have been compiled from twelve States in which Republicans were not successful at the election, and these are representative States in different sections of the country. In the total votes cast in these States, the Democrats won by a plurality of less than 200,000. In 1912 the Democratic plurality in these twelve States was over a million. A very small percentage of Republican gain would have put three of these States into the Republican column, as an increase of a little over 5000 Republican votes would have carried Nebraska, Colorado and Maine, with their twenty votes in the electoral college.

If President Wilson can get any consolation out of these figures he is welcome to them.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the Association rooms on Mary street on Thursday evening when the various annual reports were read. Officers were elected for the year.

Fifty Years Ago.

(From the Newport Mercury of January 14, 1865.)

We would call special attention to the notice of Mayor Cranston in regard to free vaccination. At previous times we have suffered quite severely by the existence of this disease in our city, and although we are entirely free from it at present, there is great liability of its being brought to our doors as large numbers of cases now exist in New Bedford and Providence. The city council have made this provision that all may avail themselves of its benefits free of expense, and we are assured that the virus is pure and fresh from the cow. Dr. Turner will attend at the City Hall each day, and there are none too young or too old not to require the operation.

We are pleased to notice that Second Lieutenants Henry B. Bateman and John B. Landers of the 5th R. I. H. Artillery have been promoted to First Lieutenants; that Lieutenant Ephraim B. Morse of the 7th Regiment has been appointed Quartermaster of the same, and that Orderly Sergeant William H. Tallman of the First Cavalry has been appointed Second Lieutenant.

We learn that Mr. I. W. R. Marsh, the efficient principal of the Boys High School, proposes continuing his Commercial School in this city. He will be assisted by Mr. William S. Brownell, a graduate of Bryant, Stratton & Mason's Commercial College, Providence.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(From the Newport Mercury of January 18 1890.)

POWELL—WHIPPLE WEDDING.

Mr. Pemberton Hare Powel, only child of Hon. John Hare Powel, and Miss Elizabeth Sherlock, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, of this city, and granddaughter of the late Governor Swann of Maryland, were united in marriage Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents on Cliff avenue. Rev. R. B. Peet, rector of Emmanuel Church, officiated, and Mr. John Whipple, Jr., brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Whipple, sister of the bride, and Miss Sallie Smith of Providence. The ceremony took place in the picture gallery, which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and was followed by an elaborate wedding breakfast served by Muenchinger & Sons. The presents were numerous and elegant.

Mr. F. W. Tilton, who has been headmaster of the High School since it was started, and who has been connected with the Newport schools for over twenty years, sent in his resignation to the school board Monday evening to take effect at the close of this month. Mr. Tilton has been so long connected with the school system of Newport as to become a part of it. He, with his able corps of assistants, has made the Rogers High School second to none in the land. His retirement at the present time will be a great loss to the school and to Newport. By his long and faithful service Mr. Tilton has earned a rest from the arduous labors of teaching, and he will carry with him into private life the best wishes of the entire community as well as the warmest regards of the hundreds of pupils who have been fitted for the duties of life under his instructions.

The oldest member of the city government is Councilman Myers, who was born in 1821. Councilman Sherman is next in age, having been born in 1822. The youngest member is President Hammett of the common council, who was born in October, 1853. Four other members of the city council were born in 1858, Aldermen Eddy, Councilmen Lynch, McCormick, and Hammond. As a whole this is the youngest city government that the city has had for many years.

The Spooner estate, including Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54 Broadway, and extending through to West Broadway, was sold at Commissioner's sale Saturday to Herbert L. Dyer, for $12,500. It is understood, however, that Mr. Dyer is simply acting as the agent of a syndicate composed of P. H. Horgan and others, and that the new owners of the property propose extensive improvements at an early day.

Going dandelioning in January! Whoever heard of such a thing in New England? Yet Mr. John W. Bacheller, one of our prominent Point residents, went out on Monday last and in an almost incredibly short time had succeeded in gathering a "mess" sufficient for his whole family at dinner, and, to use his expression, they were simply delicious. Verily the seasons are changing.

Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., took final leave of his many Newport friends Monday evening, and took the Old Colony steamer for New York from which city he sailed on Wednesday for Buenos Ayres, his future home.

Mr. B. H. Stevens, Jr., who has just completed an engagement with one of the large carpet concerns in Buffalo, is visiting his parents in this city. After a few weeks' rest he will enter the well known house of Weshler & Abram, in Brooklyn.

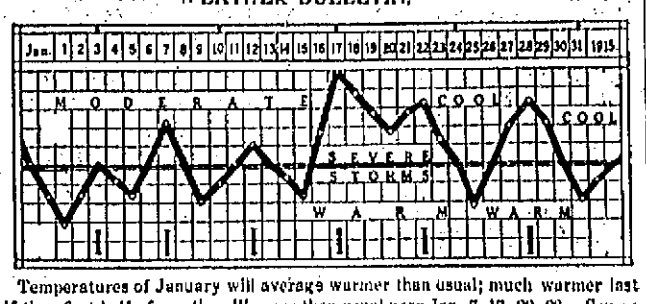
The weather in Newport last Sunday was decidedly June like. Thermometers along Broadway registered 80 degrees in the sun at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Charles Washburn has resigned his position of organist of St. John's Chapel, after a satisfactory service of five years.

Muckraking.

Has the muckraker had his day? asks an exchange. Probably not. No doubt he will try to exploit public credulity further. His partial disappearance from the magazine may mean that he is merely resting up. But the chances are that his audience has dwindled tremendously. The best evidence of the truth of this is the sudden scarcity of his effusions in the publications which used to employ him. Clearly the public is no longer to be filled by the muckraker's attempt to prove that all big men are big crooks—that every great industrial management is honey-combed with graft. Too many of his claims have been exploded, and more are being exploded when they are brought to the light of proper investigation.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Temperatures of January will average warmer than usual; much warmer last half than first half of month. Warmer than usual near Jan. 7, 17, 22, 28. Severe storms during the week beginning Jan. 17. Warm waves moving eastward will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 28. Cool waves, moving eastward, will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 1, 5, 9, 16, 20, 25, 31. No severe cold waves this month. Greatest drop in temperature Jan. 17 to 20.

Heavy rains are expected in all the Southern States and heavy snows in northeastern sections. Rainfall will be deficient in middle northwestern sections and on Pacific slope. European weather will be very much better than for last month, but still somewhat severe in Northwestern Europe, including Great Britain. Heavy rains in Australia and the East Indies during this month.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Copyrighted 1914, by W. T. Foster.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 14, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26. The storms will be greater than usual force, a great high temperature wave will prevail for a week or more, reaching meridian 90 near Jan. 17, and a cold wave will cross continent reaching meridian 90 about Jan. 25. Rains will be excessive in southern and eastern sections with heavy snows in eastern Canada and northeastern states.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 25, cross Pacific slope by close of 26, great central valleys 27 to 29, eastern sections 30. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 25, great central valleys 27, eastern sections 29. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 28, great central valleys 30, eastern sections Feb. 1.

Temperatures of this disturbance will average about normal, no great storms will accompany it. Rains and snows will be light and good Winter weather will prevail. Principal precipitation will go to South America, the East Indies, China and northwestern Europe leaving a deficiency for North America.

February will average much colder than usual, the storms will not be severe, rainfall and snow will be deficient. Following the thaw, Jan. 16 to 23, will come our principal Winter which will average unusually cold from Jan. 24 to Feb. 10. Small amount of rain or snow during those 24 days.

A clerical error crept into our forecasts in reference to March. It should read this way:—March is considered one of the great storm months and this year it will be unusually stormy. Severe weather is expected throughout most of the month averaging colder than usual. That month will be excessively wet in southern and eastern sections. Planetary positions for March will be abnormal and you may expect unusually bad weather in all southern and eastern sections.

Southern sections are booked for severe frosts near Feb. 15 and early truck gardeners should prepare for a freeze.

Central America and the West Indies, particularly Cuba, were warned of heavy rains last of December and first of January. They got the rains and crops were badly damaged. The rains are falling in accord with our forecasts and that is a warning to the southern states that they are in for much wet weather during the coming crop season.

PORTSMOUTH.

[From our regular Correspondent]

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held Monday afternoon.

In Town Council the petitions of William F. Tuttle, Elizabeth E. Perkins, Eva Thorpe, and Dennis Bertwistle for victualler's licenses, and two petitions for peddler's licenses, were granted.

From Henry G. Douglass, administrator on the estate of Mary E. Austin was received the sum of $200, the income to be used for the care of the Austin family burial lot in the Portsmouth Cemetery.

The application of Adam Krieder for a liquor license, was taken up and granted.

Frank P. Cory, who was appointed to ascertain the town's liability in the matter of the water in the highway at the place of Joe Bent Souza, reported that under the present conditions the town is not liable.

A number of bills were paid.

In the Probate Court the first and final account of Perry G. Randall, executor of the estate of Thomas Varden, was allowed and ordered recorded.

Henry F. Anthony was appointed administrator on the estate of Harriet N. Lovenseller, and required to give bond in the sum of $150, with Frank C. Cory as surety. John J. Corcoran, Leander W. Coggeshall and William B. Spooner were appointed appraisers.

The inventory of the estate of John Dugdale was allowed and ordered recorded.

Voted, That the clerk be instructed to notify by mail all executors, administrators and guardians from whom such is due, to file their accounts as soon as possible.

The court granted the petition of William M. Hughes that the Newport Trust Co. be appointed administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed on the estate of his father, Charles M. Hughes.

The Young People's Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met with Miss Alice Ayler Monday afternoon. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Marguerite Holman.
Vice President—M. Finis Macomber.
Treasurer—Edna Malone.
Secretary—Elsie Brown.
Corresponding Secretary—Grace Holman.

Refreshments were served after the business session.

Mr. Louis Gove of New Hampshire has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton before going to Florida for the winter.

There was no school in the Newtown School on Monday as one of the pipes in the heating apparatus burst. Mr. Benjamin Pearce, janitor, was quite badly burned.

Mr. George W. Almy who died at his home in Brooklyn, Monday, was the son of the late Edward and Rebecca Almy of this town. He was born here Jan. 8, 1846, but has lived for many years in or near New York, where he has been engaged for the past 30 years in the glass ware and crockery business. He was the brother of Edward Almy of Union street. A sister, Mrs. Edmund Fales, died many years ago. There are also two half-brothers William and Harry Almy of Union street.

No. 1492

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$287,758 59
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation		110,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		64,375 00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve banks	10,200 00	
Less amount unpaid	8,500 00	1,700 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		15,600 00
Due from Federal reserve bank		5,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents in Central Cities		41,568 27
Outside checks and other cash items, including currency		417 01
Exchanges for clearing house		1,027 86
Notes of other National Banks		2,715 10
Federal reserve notes		100 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	25,510 35	
Legal-tender notes	1,950 00	27,850 35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer not more than 5 per cent. of circulation		5,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.		1,000 00
Total		$566,116 88

LIABILITIES		DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in		$120,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		20,525 01
Circulating notes	110,000 00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,550 00	105,450 00
Dividends unpaid		5,715 00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	258,637 60	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	10,312 12	
Certified checks	200 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	149 55	
Deposits with notice of less than 30 days		264,423 27
Total		$566,116 88

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Henry G. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. G. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.

PACKER BRAMAN
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: George W. Sherman, Albert K. Sherman, William Stevens, Directors.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1915

STANDARD TIME.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Water		Low Water	
16	Sat	7 11	4 39	5 57	7 55		8 19	
17	Sun	7 11	4 40	7 10	8 41		9 04	
18	Mon	7 10	4 41	8 19	9 24		9 53	
19	Tues	7 10	4 42	9 25	10 11		10 40	
20	Wed	7 09	4 44	10 28	10 56		11 28	
21	Thur	7 09	4 45	11 31	11 44			
22	Fri	7 09	4 46	mo'n	12 18		12 35	

Full Moon Jan. 1	7.21m, Morning
Moon's last qr. Jan. 8	4.13m, Evening
New Moon Jan. 15	9.42m, Morning
Moon's 1st qr. Jan. 23	12.32m, Morning
Full Moon 30	11.41m, Evening

Marriages.

On Saturday, Jan. 9, 1915, at 770 Park avenue, New York City, by Rev. Hugh Birckhead, D. D., Elizabeth Bard Dolafield to Philip Gordon Birckhead, both of New York.

Deaths.

In this city, suddenly, 8th inst., Mary C., widow of Noah Butts.

In this city, 8th inst., Esther, wife of James Wilbur.

In this city, 9th inst., Christopher Thomas, in his 69th year.

In this city, 10th inst., Abraham F. Hardy, aged 33 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Ruth Amelia, widow of Alexander N. Barker.

In this city, suddenly, 12th inst., Ella E., wife of Fred W. Greene.

In Providence, R. I., 8th inst., Robert Ives, son of the late William and Elizabeth Amory Gammell, in his 63d year of his age.

In Jamestown, 11th inst., Lucy Cory Carr, wife of Thomas Giles Carr, in the 60th year of her age.

In Little Compton, 11th inst., Abbie G., widow of Nathaniel C. Peckham, in her 81th year.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 11th inst., George W. Almy.

In New York City, 10th inst., Mary Catherine, daughter of John B. and Anna G. Donnelly, of this city.

In Mattapoisett, Mass., Jan. 12th, Nathaniel Garrison, aged 67 years.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

POLITICIANS SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Leaders Convicted of Bribery Charge Surrender Themselves

Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queen's county, and William Willett, Jr., a former congressman, were committed to Sing Sing prison to serve one year and six months each.

Their commitment followed the affirmation by the court of appeals of the verdict of the jury which convicted Willett of offering, and Cassidy of receiving, a bribe to obtain Willett's nomination to the supreme court in 1911.

The pair surrendered themselves yesterday and indicated their desire to begin serving their sentences at once. They were taken at once to Sing Sing.

WORN BY QUEEN OF EGYPT

Valuable Diamonds Seized by Treasury Agents in New York

Treasury agents at New York seized from A. Anpikadjian, a resident of Constantinople, two egg-shaped diamonds weighing more than eighteen carats each and said to have been worn centuries ago by the Queen of Sheba.

Collector of the Port Malone directed the seizure of the jewels, which, it is claimed, Anpikadjian failed to declare to the customs officials when he arrived in the United States on Oct. 19 last.

Their owner said he had purchased them in the jewelry market at Constantinople from an Egyptian princess, who declared they had been in her family for centuries.

At the time of the purchase Anpikadjian said, the diamonds were attached to two emeralds, about one inch square. The emeralds and the diamonds formed a large pair of earrings. The emeralds were purchased by another dealer, he said.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAILS

Vote of National House on the Measure is 174 to 204

The national house of representatives, by a vote of 204 to 174, refused to submit to the states an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women.

The vote, the second in the history of congress on the woman suffrage issue, came at the close of a day of long-prepared-for oratory, during which the many speakers were listened to with frequent evidences of approval or disapproval by packed galleries. The question was before the house on the Mondell resolution to submit a constitutional amendment providing that the right of suffrage should not be abridged "because of sex."

A two-thirds affirmative vote was necessary to pass the resolution. It was defeated by a majority of 30.

ROGERS MARRIAGE TANGLE

Woman Who Killed Babies Has Sympathy of First Mrs. Rogers

Mrs. Ida S. "Rogers" will have the aid and sympathy of the first wife of her lawyer-lover, Lorlys E. Rogers, when she goes to trial at New York for poisoning her two babies.

"My sympathies are all for Ida," said Rogers' first wife. "I hope she is freed so she can marry Lorlys if she truly loves him."

Mrs. Roquemore-Rogers' story before the grand jury recalled the fact that from each of his two legal marriages, Rogers provided a loophole of escape.

Like Mrs. Caroline Rogers, the second wife, the first Mrs. Rogers said she had signed an agreement with Rogers that if he ever grew tired of her they would separate.

NEWBERT MADE TREASURER

Maine Democrats Also Elect Pattangall Attorney General

The deadlock in the Maine legislature was broken after several days, and Elmer E. Newbert, Democrat, elected state treasurer on the seventh ballot.

The Democrats then followed up their victory in winning this office from the Republicans by electing Horace R. Pattangall attorney general on the first ballot.

Ten ballots were taken for the office of secretary of state without result, and not until the eleventh was Bunker, a Democrat, elected, with 91. Alexander got 87 and Clark 2.

The election of state officials was completed with the choice of William T. Guptill, a Democrat, as commissioner of agriculture.

HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

Viancour and Conway Accused of Causing Death of O'Sullivan

The two "pals" of Florence O'Sullivan, 22, who was found dead in a mysterious shooting at Boston, were charged with murder and held without bail for the February grand jury.

The "pals" are Richard Viancour and John Conway. Both are charged also with having burglar tools in their possession, and Viancour also faces a statutory charge.

MARSHALL WILDER DEAD

Slight Attack of Pneumonia Hastens End of Famous Humorist

Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, died at a St. Paul hotel of heart disease complicated by a slight attack of pneumonia.

Since the death of his wife, more than a year ago, Wilder had been visibly depressed, his friends said, and this had affected his health. Two weeks ago he caught a cold which developed into pneumonia. Wilder was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1859.

BLAME PLACED UPON FLOODS

Allies Receive Severe Defeat at Hands of Germans

DRIVEN ACROSS AISNE RIVER

Paris Says Carrying Away of Bridges Endangered Lines of Communication—Two Days' Battle Witnessed by Kaiser—Russia's New Drive Toward East Prussia Promises to Develop Into Great Feature of Eastern Campaign—Fighting of Severe Character In Progress

The allied armies in the western theatre of war have received a severe defeat, the German forces making material gains.

The French official communique admits that their forces were compelled to retire across the Aisne and that the Germans took not only a number of cannon, but also some prisoners. This is admitted in London as the worst defeat the allied armies have received for a long time.

The French statement declares the retreat was made necessary because of the flooded condition of the river, which destroyed several bridges and made it impossible to get reinforcements to the hard pressed troops in front of Vregny, and claims that most of the prisoners captured by the Germans were wounded men, but it is known in London that the Germans have been making strenuous efforts at this point, and it is believed that they have by sheer weight driven the allies back.

The battle continued for two days without ceasing and Emperor William himself witnessed the operations.

On the balance of the line the fighting has consisted mainly of artillery duels. Spirited cannonading is reported in the vicinity of Nieuwport and around Ypres, and the French artillery dispersed German pioneers on the outskirts of Angres, and also shelled the German trenches to the southwest of the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette.

There was further fighting for possession of the German trenches in the region of Perthes, in Champagne, with the French taking the offensive.

Dispatches from Petrograd admit that it has been expedient to regroup Russian troops on the right bank of the lower Vistula, making necessary the abandonment of several towns they had already occupied.

It is evident that severe fighting is taking place in the eastern theatre of war. Russia is making a new drive toward East Prussia, while the Germans along the Bzura and Rawka rivers, where fighting has been in progress for a month, have begun a movement of great vigor. Their activity centres along the Sochaczew-Skierniewce line, where within the last forty-eight hours they have made four violent attacks and forced back the Russians.

Russia's new drive toward East Prussia, though, promises to develop into a great feature of the campaign. The czar's troops apparently are striking further west than they were when they were defeated at Tannenburg, and are making a direct threat at destroying the German railway communications. It would appear that the Russians were attempting to join these forces with the others which are now on the borders of the Mazurian lakes.

In their new drive toward Warsaw, the Germans have occupied the district to the northeast of Bolimow and have taken two villages. These positions are three or four miles from Sochaczew, and five miles east of the Bzura.

According to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, eighteen Russian generals have been deposed from important positions; the names of the officers were not given.

A Netherland newspaper dispatch states that British aviators have dropped several bombs on the German positions at Antwerp; the damage done, though, was not ascertained.

In Geneva it is reported that members of the Hapsburg family and Austrian nobility and aristocracy are depositing large sums in Switzerland and also giving large orders for the purchase of American securities.

TURKEY YIELDS TO ITALY

Will Release Richardson and Make Reparation For Other Offenses

Special dispatches from Rome say that Turkey has agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeida incident.

According to these advices, Turkey has ordered the release of the British vice consul, Richardson, who was arrested in the Italian consulate at Hodeida, and has promised to punish the soldiers who broke into the consulate, as well as to salute the Italian flag when it is again hoisted over the building.

FORMAL INQUIRY ASKED

British Press Attacks Admiralty For Loss of the Formidable

The London Post follows up Admiral Beresford's letter concerning the sending of warships into waters where there are submarines, without an accompanying torpedo boat destroyer, with a demand for a formal inquiry into the loss of the battleship Formidable in the English channel. The newspaper calls for an answer to the following specific questions:

"Why was this squadron at sea at night? Why was it deprived of its proper defense of torpedo boat destroyers? Why was it steaming at a slow speed? Why has the admiralty withheld all detailed information regarding the disaster? Why has no court of inquiry been held? And what guarantee is there that a similar disaster will not occur in the future?

GENERAL VON BISSING.

German Commander New Governor General Of Territory In Belgium.

Photo by American Press Association.

NO EXTENDED COMMENT

Bryan Notifies England That Note on Shipping Has Been Received

In a note delivered by Ambassador Page at London, Secretary Bryan acknowledged receipt of the preliminary reply of the British government to the American note protesting against the treatment of neutral commerce by the British fleet.

He expressed appreciation of the friendly spirit in which the communication had been received, and noted with satisfaction that the principles of international law set forth by the United States had been accepted.

Further comment, Bryan said, would be immature at this time in view of the intention of the British government to reply later in detail.

INCOME OF $17,168,611

Reported by American Foreign Missions During Year Just Passed

The total income of the American foreign mission boards during the year 1914 was $17,168,611, according to statistics made public at the annual meeting at New York of the foreign mission conference.

These figures cover the work of all American organizations doing educational and philanthropic as well as missionary work outside the United States and Canada, except that conducted under the auspices of certain other mission boards in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

For this work $500,510 was contributed during the year. Statistics show that contributions fell slightly below the amount received in 1912, the banner year, and exceeded by more than $1,000,000 the contributions of 1913.

NO SCARCITY OF HELP

"Ad" Brings Four Thousand People to an Unoccupied Factory

A want advertisement for help at an unoccupied factory in a suburb of Providence caused so many persons to go to the factory that policemen were called to maintain order. It is estimated that 4000 men and women applied for work.

The advertisement was inserted by a business man who plans to manufacture clothing. He said he wished to learn whether he could obtain sufficient help without trouble.

JEROME'S COMMISSION

Made Special Deputy Attorney General to Go After Thaw

Attorney General Woodbury of New York, after a conference with William T. Jerome, announced that Jerome had been designated as a special deputy attorney general, and his commission would continue in force until such time as Harry K. Thaw is returned to the jurisdiction of New York state from New Hampshire.

It is expected that action to return Thaw will be started within two weeks.

Two Men Perish In Fire

Martin B. Glennan and Joseph T. Glennan, brothers, aged about 40, were suffocated by smoke by a fire in a tenement house at Portland, Me.

Ex-City Clerk Indicted

Allston P. Joyce, former city clerk of Medford, Mass., was indicted by a grand jury on charges of larceny of $9692.04 from the city of Medford.

Federal Judge Drops Dead

James L. Martin, United States district judge for Vermont, dropped dead at Montpelier. He had been a federal judge for eight years.

John W. Harkins was struck and killed at Everett, Mass., by an automobile operated by Charles T. Hilliker.

The Johnson hotel, two garages and a dwelling at Willimantic, Conn., burned at a loss estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban minister to Germany, died suddenly of apoplexy at Berlin. He formerly represented Cuba at Washington.

Otto Habach, 55, financial editor of the New York Staats Zeitung and widely known in German-American circles in this country, died at New York of a complication of diseases.

TERRIBLE TOLL OF EARTHQUAKE

Twenty Thousand Perhaps Dead, Thirty Thousand Injured

GOVERNMENT PROMPT TO AID

King Personally Supervises Work of Rescue at Centre of Disturbance, Where Four Thousand People Are Reported Buried Alive—Surgeons and Troops Sent to Stricken Districts and Tents Erected In Rome After Hospitals and Hotels Are Crowded to Overflowing—Vast Territory Devastated by Shock Which Also Leaves Mark Upon Capital

The Italian nation is stunned by the appalling magnitude of the disaster caused by Wednesday's earthquake.

Estimates of 20,000 dead and 30,000 injured have been made in some quarters, but these figures are only guesses, at the best, for no accurate records are yet possible, and it is hoped that when correct figures are available the loss of life will be far less than that.

At the same time, the happenings in Rome have been such as to justify the wildest fears.

Trains bearing injured survivors have been arriving in Rome from different centres. Every hospital in Rome was filled to overflowing, and Prince Colonna, mayor of the city, began to take over every available hotel for the use of the injured.

Then the hospitals and hotels were found to be inadequate, and temporary tents were erected under the supervision of the military.

King Aids His Subjects

All the resources of the government are being utilized to cope with the disaster. King Victor Emmanuel started for Avezzano, which seems to have been the centre of violence, when the dispatches began to show that the city had been virtually destroyed, with most of its inhabitants, and he is there supervising the work of rescue.

Queen Helena has expressed the utmost regret at being unable to go personally to aid the victims, but she is not yet sufficiently recovered from her recent illness, when her little daughter was born.

Relief trains bearing surgeons, nurses and ambulance men have been sent to the stricken centre so as to give all possible medical aid to the injured.

Other trains have carried detachments of troops with full equipment for the erection of tents and field hospitals for the wounded, and a still larger number of tents to shelter the homeless. These "tent colonies" are expected to provide for the thousands whose homes were destroyed.

Plans are also being perfected for sanitary measures to prevent any outbreak of pestilence in the stricken centres. It is expected, too, that large quantities of foodstuffs will have to be provided to avert famine among the survivors in some of the wrecked towns and villages.

District Was Thought Immune

To a people accustomed by long experience to dark tragedies of earthquake and volcano, the first reports of the disturbances conveyed no adequate idea of the extent of the devastation. The most marked sensation seemed to be a feeling of wonder that an earthquake should occur in a region which had come to be regarded as practically immune from such disturbances.

All serious earthquakes in the past have occurred in the south of Italy and the island of Sicily, but this latest disturbance occurred in the belt directly east of the capital itself. In fact, the centre of the disturbance seemed to be some fifty or sixty miles east of Rome. It was in this section that the ill-fated town of Avezzano was located.

Rome itself escaped with a comparatively small loss of life, but as a more general investigation can be made it is seen that there will be tremendous damage to the city's buildings.

These include some of the most famous and historic structures in the world. Walls in famous edifices have been cracked, statues displaced or thrown to the ground and columns and obelisks thrown out of the perpendicular.

The great church of St. Peter's has been considerably damaged and the colonnade surrounding St. Peter's square has sunk four feet as the result of the disturbance.

Some further shocks were experienced Thursday, and these further injured buildings already damaged, causing their collapse in some cases.

Twenty Towns Destroyed

So far as is known about twenty towns have been absolutely levelled, while an almost equal number suffered serious damage. In all these places persons were killed or injured.

In the ruins volunteers worked heroically, endeavoring the rescue the wounded or extricate the bodies of the dead.

It is estimated that in Avezzano 4000 persons are buried alive, some of them schoolchildren in an institution which collapsed. Only four soldiers of the garrison of 400 in the town escaped when the barracks fell.

Sora, with its population of 20,000, was almost entirely destroyed. All the municipal and government authorities perished. Four hundred and fifty bodies already have been taken from the ruins there, and a large number of injured are under treatment.

Among the towns which are said to have been virtually destroyed are Avezzano, Sora, Capelle, Magliano, Marse, Massadalbe, Collarmele, Garobio, Lelli, Celano, Patedno, San Felino, Giossinarsi, Scurcola, Capistrello, Antrosano and Castronovme, while thirteen other towns are badly damaged.

From many other places come reports of slighter damages to property and minor casualties.

Shocks In the Alps

Earth shocks were felt in the Mont Blanc mountains range and also in the Swiss and Italian Alps, along the frontier, and they caused huge avalanches, which have isolated the Alpine villages and hamlets and destroyed the forests.

From five to seven feet of snow fell on the Bernina, Splunge and St. Gotthard passes, while the snow is three feet deep in the Engadine.

Shocks also were experienced in the Piedmont towns and villages, but the damage cannot be learned, as the telegraph wires are down. Slighter shocks were felt in the Tyrolese Alps.

NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED

Total of 125,000 Women Among the 562,700 Who Are Out of Work

According to figures compiled for the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, a partial list of the unemployed in Greater New York totals 562,700. The number of homeless persons in the city who have not the price of shelter is estimated at 60,000.

The figures were obtained by Samuel A. Strodel, who was assigned to the task of counting the unemployed in the city by a committee of the Public Forum. Arrangements were made to turn over the report to City Chamberlain Bruere, who agreed to consider it in an official capacity.

Strodel found that about 125,000 of the total 562,700 unemployed were women, and in ascertaining conditions, which was part of his work, he found that immorality was greatly on the increase.

EIGHTY PLEAD GUILTY

Others In Terre Taute Conspiracy Case Will Resist Government

Admitting that they had participated in the alleged conspiracy to corrupt the election of Nov. 3, 1914, in Terre Haute, Ind., eighty men out of the 114 under arrest pleaded guilty before Judge Anderson in United States district court at Indianapolis. Sentence was not passed.

Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute; Circuit Court Judge Redman, Sheriff Shea and others filed demurrers to the charges contained in the indictment, which was returned Dec. 21. The demurrers will be argued Jan. 20. Nine defendants pleaded not guilty but did not demur.

Politicians of this city were startled by the pleas of guilty. This city's political situation is now undergoing a probe similar to that conducted in Terre Haute.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Rev. Dr. Jesse Hill, 46, one of the leading Congregational clergymen in New England, died at Portland, Me., following a surgical operation.

Princeton university will receive $250,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage, provided a like amount is raised by July 1.

Fire destroyed Grace Methodist Episcopal church at St. Johnsbury, Vt. The loss is $40,000.

The J. C. Sawyer company, retail Boston jewelers, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of $36,166.

The number of students enrolled in all departments at Harvard university is 5699, the largest number yet recorded, the official catalog announced.

The Grand View House, a summer hotel at Nahant, Mass., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $5000.

It was announced at the Vatican that Pope Benedict had decided to hold a consistory on Feb. 22.

President Hustis of the Boston and Maine railroad is out one $3000 automobile as the result of a fire in the barn on the W. B. Forrest estate at Winchester, Mass., which he leased some time ago.

Mrs. Emeline Cheney, widow of Arthur Cheney, who was in his day a prominent theatre owner in Boston, died at Boston.

The retail price of flour has been advanced in the Boston market to as high as $9.25 a barrel for the best brands.

The organized militia of South Carolina was disbanded by an order signed by Governor Blease.

Try to Have This Beautiful Hair

Care and Cuticura Will Help You

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment do much to promote hair-growing conditions.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 15F, Boston.

Safety---Security.

In determining an investment, the first question asked by the astute business man is "What is the security behind it?" Your banking home should be selected with the same care.

One of our Certificates of Deposit fills every requirement of SAFETY and SECURITY besides yielding a liberal interest return. Interest is payable semi-annually.

It will give us pleasure to explain the advantages of this form of investment for inactive funds. Come in or write for further particulars.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY.

NEWPORT, R. I.

No. 1565.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$311,607.8
Overdrafts, unsecured		2,173.82
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc., on hand (other than Stocks), including premiums on same		150,807.00
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	10,200.00	
Less amount unpaid	8,270.00	1,670.00
Banking House		24,000.00
Other Real Estate owned		7,748.51
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		9,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities		18,217.64
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		1,822.24
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	7,334.12	
Fractional Currency	763.07	8,097.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,859.64
Notes of other National Banks		7,680.00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	35,150.63	
Legal-tender notes	5,281.00	40,431.63
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation		5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,000.00
TOTAL		$726,187.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		55,000.00
Undivided Profits		21,301.63
Circulating Notes	$100,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,200.00	95,800.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	74,240.44	
Dividends unpaid	2,791.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	317,987.14	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	15,731.70	
Certified checks	251.81	
State and municipal deposits	8,007.10	419,120.83
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		25,000.00
TOTAL		$726,187.22

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Correct Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDW. S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM R. HARVEY, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1915.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP	With ELECTRICITY
you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.	you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Why not see US about it?

Catalogs, Pamphlets, Booklets.

Circular Work

we are prepared to do it for you and do it well. We have a complete and up-to-date Printing Office. This plant is in charge of expert and experienced men—men who are instructed under no circumstances to produce anything but the best work possible. We work in all processes in which ink and paper are combined. We write and edit copy—We can serve you and serve you well.

Why not see US about it?

We can do any work that can be done in any Printing Office in the United States.

Mercury Publishing Company.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS WRITE FOR FOLDER F.124

California Auto Tours Company

CALIFORNIA BUILDING LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

Word of Caution.

Never judge a man by his wife's clothes. She may have an income of her own.

Daily Thought.

He that has character need have no fear of his condition—character will draw condition after it.—H. W. Beecher.

ONCE A MIGHTY CITY.

Ypres, in Belgium, Was Famous When Berlin Was a Hamlet.

The little Belgian town of Ypres, in Belgium, in the heyday of its greatness and prosperity ranked as large in the civilized world as Philadelphia, Chicago, Berlin and other big cities do today. Indeed, it was a splendid city when Berlin was a mere hamlet of half civilized Slavs.

It was in the days of the commercial greatness of Venice that Ypres attained the summit of its prosperity. It was an important distributing center for the traffic which came up through the Adriatic by boat, was carried overland and then scattered from Belgium to England, France, Holland, Germany and other countries. It also had great manufactures, and in the fourteenth century its population ex[illegible] 200,000, making it one of the largest cities in Europe. Ghent and Bruges, its near neighbors, were no less prosperous. With the changing of the trade routes of Europe the wealth and population of Ypres disappeared until it has now less than 20,000 people.

When one reads of the rise and decline of these communities which flourished long before America was discovered it is interesting to speculate whether the same fate will overtake our own cities. Who can tell? To us their foundation seems substantial, but doubtless the worthy burghers of Ypres thought the same of their beloved city 600 years ago.—Philadelphia Record.

NOISELESS NORWAY.

A Country of Quiet Voices, Gentle Manners and Placidity.

The population of Norway is nearly 2,500,000, but if the entire population met in a given area I venture to say that their coming and their going and their meeting would not make as much noise as one may hear every five minutes on dozens of street crossings either in New York or in Chicago.

Norway is the country of quiet voices, gentle manners and no noise. The steamers dock almost without a sound and depart as silently. At Christiansand, where we touched first on Scandinavian soil, people got on and off the steamer, farewells were waved, the crowd on the dock moved about deliberately, but no voice was raised, there was no shouting, no physical unrest expressing itself in squirming bodies or twisted features; they were almost as calm as the stars above them.

All over Sweden and Norway one is attracted by the smooth skins, unwrinkled cheeks and unfurrowed brows of both the men and the women. They have placid faces, as of men and women who have not yet been in contact with our disease of [illegible] to live all of life in a day. The [illegible] from the station [illegible] scarcely audible [illegible] no bells or [illegible] crowds in the stre[illegible] seem to pitch their vo[illegible] range of hearing of [illegible] to the catarrhal rumble [illegible] the strident gabble of New York or the sibilant cackle of Paris.—The Late Price Collier in Scribner's.

Keep a Firm Hand on the Tiller.

The sails of boats are our emotions, the rudders are our characters. Our sails are breathed upon by gentle zephyrs of affection and inclination, of hope and love and of hate. They are torn by sudden gusts of passion. We are blown hither and yon by conflict of quarreling winds, driven from our course by angry squalls. The only force by means of which we can counteract the effect of the winds and hold our course is the rudder of character.

We know that we shall be blown upon all our lives by various influences, good and bad; that our emotions—those white sails that respond to every breeze—will be played upon by every human appeal and desire. What will become of the craft that has not a firm hand on the tiller?—Youth's Companion.

Relics of Old Persia.

Shuster, the old capital of Persia, is one of Iran's wonder cities. In the dawn of Persian civilization it took a leading part. On the bank of the only navigable river the country can boast, the city gets its name from the famous ruler, Shapur, who built great irrigating dams and a noble bridge across the Karun, now wrongly credited to the Emperor Valerian. Sixteen hundred years have left the great bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, with yawning gaps, but the water of the river runs today through the channels and tunnels made to fertilize a land that had not yet been overrun by the Arabic barbarians who destroyed the culture of Persia.—London Mail.

Barley Water.

Barley water is a safe and cooling drink and is nutritious as well. Put into a pitcher one large tablespoonful of well washed pearl barley, pour over it two quarts of boiling water, cover and let stand until cold. Drain off the liquid, add one-half cupful of sugar and a little nutmeg. If liked the juice of a lemon is a pleasant addition.

Knew the Exact Amount.

De Faque—If I could get some one to invest $1,000 in that scheme of mine I could make some money. Dawson—How much could you make? De Faque—Why, $1,000.—Baltimore Sun.

Perhaps.

"Sir, I came down from a long line of ancestors."

"Indeed! Were many of them hanging on it?"—Exchange.

Try to do your duty and you at once know what is in you.—Goethe.

On Thin Ice.

The moment a young fellow knows better what is right and what is wrong than his mother the lad is on thin ice.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Success is the product of the sum of our years multiplied by our good actions.

HEROES OF MEDICINE.

Many an Obscure Physician Has Died For Humanity's Sake.

The physicians who have met death from diphtheria, from smallpox, from tuberculosis in the heroic discharge of duties so common as to seem trivial, cannot be computed. They have failed to keep a record of the noble [illegible] roster of their honored names i[illegible] our power. Obscure heroes who [illegible] fallen in the strife for humanity [illegible] our churchyards, where they sleep unacknowledged graves.

St. Paul boasted he was a citizen [of] no mean city. We may boast in the same spirit that we belong to no mean profession, to no ignoble calling, and while ungrateful beneficiaries may accuse us of practicing medicine for money, we may be sure that alike in city and in country, alike among the homes of wealth and the hovels of destitution, there exists a great body of men who by unselfishness, by fortitude, by kindness and charity, sustain amply the traditions and fulfill worthily the scope of our noble calling.

To those men what is a money fee? It is not time and study and care alone that they offer to the afflicted. It is their own strength, their sleep, their very lives that they lavish upon them, and what is a fee in exchange? Do men sell their blood for gold?—"Recreations of a Physician," by A. Stuart M. Chisholm, M. D.

DIAMONDS IN SUGAR.

We Know They Are There, Because Science Has Extracted Them.

Although at first thought the statement seems incredible, it is perfectly true that a lump of sugar may be converted into diamonds.

Not all the substance of the sugar of course will enter into the composition of the diamond, but only the carbon that it contains. Sugar consists of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen.

It is an easy matter to separate out the carbon, and in certain experiments for the production of diamonds this sugar carbon has been employed.

The diamonds so produced were of course very small and destitute of commercial value, but still they were real diamonds, and the chemical result achieved would be no greater intrinsically if they were as big as the Cullinan.

Scientists have often expressed the hope that an improvement in the process of manufacturing diamonds may be effected whereby the necessity of dissolving the carbon in molten iron may be dispensed with, and the required combination of great pressure with great heat may be brought about by some such operations as squeezing the carbon between redhot metal plates.—New York World.

Got In Her Answer.

"Maria," said Mr. Jollyboy very solemnly, [illegible] to take a rise out of [illegible] "I heard of a [illegible] was under[illegible] of her [illegible] thalmic [illegible] found"—

"Yes!" breathlessly interposed Mrs. Jollyboy. "Found what?"

"That the poor girl had a young man in her eye!" rejoined hubby, with a chuckle.

Silence reigned supreme for the space of five minutes, at the end of which time Mrs. Jollyboy said quietly:

"Well, of course, it would all depend on what kind of young man it was, as there are many men she would have been able to see through." And, with a serene smile, Mrs. J. resumed her knitting.—London Express.

First Carrier Pigeons.

The sport of pigeon flying dates back 100 years, although the Egyptians trained pigeons to serve as messengers 4,000 odd years ago, and their example was followed by the Assyrians, the Chinese, the Greeks and the Romans. The first pigeon race was organized in Belgium in 1818, and two years later a bird was flown from Paris to Verviers, where its arrival was hailed by a procession with brass bands. In England the first pigeon race was held in 1875 from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Bexhill. The sport caught on rapidly, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and such long distance flights as from Manchester to San Sebastian (700 miles) have been achieved.—London Standard.

Hardening Steel.

The usual method of hardening steel by immersion in oil or water or alkaline baths, it is said, results in the formation of a line of considerable tension between the hardened and unhardened parts. By the use of compressed air, however, the zones of cooling may be carefully graduated and much better results obtained. By adapting the shape of the nozzle to the work a wide range of results is possible.

Lampblack.

A German process of collecting lampblack consists in placing two electrodes in a flame rich in carbon and passing a direct electric current of about fifteen volts. The lampblack deposited on the negative electrode consists of much finer particles than the ordinary, the material being especially suitable for fine printing inks and high grade paints.

The Name "Beth."

Beth, in the names of places mentioned in the Bible, is the Hebrew word for "house." Thus Beth-lehem is the house of bread; Beth-saida, house of mercy.

Time and chance can do nothing for those who will do nothing for themselves.—Canning.

The Fishing Banks.

Newfoundland would be nothing without that great submarine plateau known as the "banks," on which all the fishing is done. At a small station within the edges of the great bank that the cod loves so well the sea is quite smooth. It is usual for vessels fishing on the bank to inquire from those that have arrived from the open sea as to what sort of weather it is "abroad."

Meditation.

In meditation we are free. We can consider one side and then the other without embarrassment. If we change our opinion because the weight of evidence has shifted there is no one to exult over us and make us ashamed. If we recognize that we have been mistaken in our assumptions there is no one to say, "I told you so." We quietly make the necessary adjustments to ever changing reality and go on with our business of thinking. We are not required to reach any predetermined conclusions. We have no nervous anxiety to catch any particular train of thought, as we are traveling on our own feet and are willing to [illegible] up wherever the night finds us; [illegible] it is that, while discussions go on [illegible] great rigor and few are con[illegible] of the righteousness of their [illegible] cause, meditation often brings [illegible] results. When we meditate we sometimes change our minds [illegible] is a beneficent achievement [illegible] ders it unnecessary for us to spe[illegible] strength in attempting to ch[illegible] order of the universe and the [illegible] direction of human progress [illegible] to get a sense of the fitness of things.—[illegible] M. Crothers in Atlantic Monthly.

Tobacco For Hiccups.

In a Russian medical journal Dr. G. Tatevosoff draws attention to the excellent service which may be obtained from the ordinary snuff tobacco as a means for cutting short hiccup. He relates an instructive case of a patient with some chronic chest disease, accompanied by violent cough attacks, in whom the latter used to be followed by extremely obstinate hiccup. The common remedies, including cocaine, failing to exercise any controlling influence on the most distressing symptom, Dr. Tatevosoff at last decided to give a trial to the said old fashioned popular means, making the patient on each occasion thoroughly snuff into his nose a pinch of the powder until the appearance of lively sneezing. From the first treatment the effect was truly brilliant, the hiccup subsiding as if by magic.

Sunday Games In Old England.

Queen Elizabeth issued a license for the playing of games on the Sabbath. For thus runs her order of 1569 permitting "the shooting with the standard, the shooting with the broad arrow, the shooting at the Turk, the leaping for men, the running for men, the wrestling, the throwing of the sledge and the pitching of the bar, with all such other games as have at any time heretofore or now be licensed, used or played." Sixty years later, however, all was changed. In 1625 a law made Sunday pastimes illegal. No meetings or assemblies of people were allowed "oute of their owne parishes on the Lord's day within this realme of England for any sports or pastimes whatsoever."—London Express.

Coming Back.

"Repartee," said Colonel J. W. Zevely of Muskogee, "is useful in its proper place, but should not be indulged in in a courtroom. Down in our country a judge sentenced a malefactor to a [illegible] the prisoner flippantly. 'I ca[illegible]' '"Is [illegible] replied, 'I am [illegible] that you may [illegible] that undignified attitude in the time you are in prison I hereby sentence you to an additional year which you may do standing on your feet.'"—Exchange.

One Would Do It.

"You know what I'm going to do?" whispered the girl as she looked around at the crowd that was beginning to be so sleepy and that still stayed on. "I'm going to give a party and start the Chinese fashion of telling them when to go. I'm going to get up as they do and say: 'I'm sorry, but it's time for you to go home. Here's your hat.' I think it will be a mighty fine thing. So few people know when to go home. Don't you think so?"

"Mighty fine," he answered, "but you don't intend ever to give but one party then, I see."—Exchange.

The Whip In the Boot.

In some parts of Siberia a bridegroom on arriving home commands his wife to take off his boots. In one is a whip and in the other a purse. The contents of the boot she first selects for removal presage whether he is to be generous or the reverse to her. A very kind husband will put a purse in each boot and omit the whip to make her believe that her choice is auspicious.

Tribulation.

Tribulation is no respecter of people. W'en he sees a man tryin' ter climb high he says ter him: "De higher you goes, ole boy, de furder you'll have ter fall. I'm right behind you fer ter keep you gwine w'en yo' time comes ter roll down!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Figure It Out.

Here is an arithmetical puzzle that it might amuse some one to "figger out" before looking at the answer below:

A poor woman carrying a basket of apples was met by three boys, the first of whom bought half of what she had and then gave her back ten; the second boy bought a third of what remained and gave her back two, and the third bought half of what she now had left and returned her one, after which she found that she had twelve apples remaining. What number had she at first?

The answer is simple enough. From the twelve apples remaining deduct one, and eleven is the number she sold the last boy, which was half of all she had; her number at that time, therefore, was twenty-two. From twenty-two deduct two, and the remaining twenty was two-thirds of her prior stock, which was therefore thirty. From thirty deduct ten, and the remainder of twenty is half of her original stock; consequently she had at first forty apples. See?—St. Louis Republic.

A STUBBORN ARTIST.

Mansfield Wanted a Likeness, and the Painter Gave It.

Richard Mansfield once asked Frank A. Nankivell to make a picture of him. The actor explained that he wanted an imitation of an old Roman coin with his own profile shown instead of Caesar's.

"Do you want an absolute likeness, or shall I idealize it a bit?" asked Nankivell.

"I want an absolute likeness," replied Mr. Mansfield stiffly, and the artist made a sketch of his patron.

When the completed picture—a splendid piece of work that looks as if it were embossed—was shown to Mr. Mansfield he was not pleased.

"It looks like a prizefighter," said Mr. Mansfield.

"That is not my fault," said Nankivell. "You know that you said you wanted a likeness."

There was a further exchange of courtesies, and then Mansfield suggested that the artist try again. "Excuse me," said Nankivell. "Once will do me."

"Well, change this picture a little," said the actor. "Perhaps you can fix it up."

"Not a fix," said the artist as he rolled up the picture and prepared to go with a parting shot. "You don't want an artist to draw your picture; you want a lithographer. Good day."

A GENERAL'S BAGGAGE.

It Is No Indication of the Fighting Quality of the Man.

It may be laid down as a military axiom that a general's ability is not measured by the amount of baggage he takes to war.

It is said that when General Sir John French embarked to take command of the British forces fighting with the French against the Germans in northern France all the baggage he took was contained in a single suit case.

When "Stonewall" Jackson started out on a campaign he took along no personal baggage except a withered carpetbag of ancient pattern, and even this modest receptacle was but half filled. Both these generals bear distinguished reputations as successful leaders.

Contrariwise, when Napoleon III., emperor of France, left Paris in 1870 to take command of the armies which, he said, were going straight to Berlin he took along forty-eight trunks besides a most voluminous kitchen and bedroom equipage. The Germans got every scrap of it all at Sedan. His son, the prince imperial, escaped from Sedan and the beleaguering Germans with his personal effects, which filled a special train of five cars.—Washington Star.

The Rack, Pace and Amble.

The rack is a gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop or canter, in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot or pace. It is usually an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natural. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the words often being used synonymously, and that many have mistaken the use of the words "pace" and "amble." There is abundant evidence that the American pace of today is the amble of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move nearly simultaneously.—Boston Globe.

Ceremonial Citron.

A valuable and somewhat curious variety of citron is cultivated along the shores of Albania, western European Turkey. It is known as the "esaenia" or "esrog" (Hebrew). It is a small citron, weighing not more than twenty-five drams, just large enough to be held in the hand, and is thus used in the religious ritual by the Jews all over the world during the celebration of their feast of tabernacles. Such citrons, if sufficiently small, without blemish and possessing somewhat extended nozzles, are valued at from $4 to $10 each. These citrons are mostly exported from Parga, Turkey, and not from Corfu, as is generally supposed. A few are said to grow near Diakovto, Greece.

Rhode Island's Capitals.

Rhode Island adopted a constitution in 1842, which named five capitals for the state, designating Newport, South Kingston, Bristol, East Greenwich and Providence as the places for successive honor. In 1854 an amendment restricted the meeting places of the general assembly or legislature to two places—Newport and Providence. In 1900 Providence became the only seat of the legislature.

The Boy's Idea.

"Pa?"

"Yep."

"I don't see why the men who wrote the rules of grammar didn't make 'I done' and 'has went' proper. It's easier to say it that way."—Detroit Free Press.

Degrees of Deafness.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the 5 o'clock whistle afternoons."—Judge.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Goldsmith's Combination.

Goldsmith did all his own writing. A voluminous author was one day expatiating on the advantages of employing an amanuensis and thus saving time and the trouble of writing. "How do you manage it?" said Goldsmith. "Why, I walk about the room and dictate to a clever man, who puts down very correctly all that I tell him, so that I have nothing to do, more than just to look over the manuscript and then send it to the press." Goldsmith was delighted with the information and desired his friend to send the amanuensis the next morning. The scribe accordingly waited upon the doctor, with the implements of pens, ink and paper placed in order before him, ready to catch the oracle. Goldsmith paced the room with great solemnity several times for some time, but after racking his brains to no purpose he put his hand into his pocket and, presenting the amanuensis with a guinea, said: "It won't do, my friend. I find that my head and hand must go together."

Power.

You want power? Well, the desire is legitimate and its realization possible. But what kind of power? Physical? Then stop fretting, take exercise, avoid excesses, form regular habits, eat nourishing food and sleep long and soundly. That means a sound body.

Mental power? All right. Use your brain. Think. Think systematically. Think persistently. Think below the surface. Grapple with the great thoughts which others have put into books. That will give fiber and grip to your mental life.

Or is it moral power that you are after? Very good. It may be had. Think pure thoughts. Look at lofty ideals. Live right. Crucify self. Loathe all vileness. Develop the good Samaritan side of your life. That will promote a high morality.—Bishop Joseph F. Berry.

Monster Fog Horns.

One of the monster foghorns in the United States lighthouse service is capable of emitting a sound that can be heard twenty-five or thirty miles at sea. It looks like half of a submarine boat, and a man of ordinary stature can easily step into it. These monster foghorns are worked by compressed air furnished by an engine of from twenty to twenty-five horsepower. It would be something miraculous could lung power be generated on the foghorn scale. For instance, the siren is blown periodically every seventy, eighty or ninety seconds or so, the actual blast lasting about two or three seconds. That means that while the compressed air is making mournful cadences something like 500 horsepower is being expended in the production of the sound.—Boston Herald.

Stung.

He was evidently a very angry man, and an acquaintance hastened to express his sympathy.

When the angry man became coherent he said: "I was coming home in a car and noticed a half dollar piece on the floor. No one claimed it. I talked it over with the conductor, and we took a quarter each."

"Well," said the sympathizer, "half a loaf, you know, is better than no bread."

"Certainly," said the angry man. "But I find now that I'm a quarter short."

The Word "Doll."

The word "doll" may be taken as meaning the same thing as "idol"—that is, an image—generally speaking, an image of the human form. The French word "poupee" and the German "poupa" were derived from the Latin "pupa," the word used for a chrysalis (insect stage), the earlier kinds of dolls being remarkably like the pupae of insects. Our word puppet is derived also from the same root.

Bessie's Task.

"Mamma," said little Bessie at table one noon, "I'm to write something to read in school, but I've forgotten what teacher called it."

"An essay perhaps," suggested Bessie's father.

"An oration," offered the little maid's high school brother teasingly.

"No," said Bessie, suddenly brightening. "I remember now what it is—it's an imposition."

One Better.

"Willie, is your father a very rich man?"

"No, Sallie. But he is a professor, so I can be educated for nothing."

"Oh, that's nothing. My father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing."—Harvard Lampoon.

Just So.

"Where are you going with those garden implements?"

"I don't want 'em any more. Shall try to pawn 'em."

"I see. Going to hang up the shovel and the hoe."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Needs Four More.

"That Miss Gabbeigh is a two faced creature."

"Well, she does enough talking to keep six ordinary faces busy."—Boston Transcript.

Done Properly.

"How is it you were so long over your work today?" she asked.

"Sure, ma'am," replied the servant, "you were watching me most of the time."—Judge.

Small thanks to the man for keeping his hands clean who would not touch the work but with gloves on.—Carlyle.

Admitted the Strength.

Mrs. Angler—Are you sure you caught this fish? Mr. A.—Sure! Mrs. A.—It smells very strong. Mr. A.—Strong! I should say it was! It nearly pulled me overboard.—Exchange.

I am unaware of anything that has a right to be called an impossibility.—Huxley.

FRIGATE BIRDS IN FLIGHT.

Their Amazing Power and Perfect Command of the Air.

The haunt of that remarkable creature, the frigate bird, is the southern oceans, where it makes its nest on some lonely coast or remote island. For that purpose it selects the Crozets, Ascension or Kerguelen, along with booby gannets, "wide awake" terns, the beautiful boatswain birds or the queer kelp pigeon. It tears from the trees as it flies a few sticks and fabricates a rude platform on top of some bush or tree, or even upon a ledge of rock, and lays and broods over a single egg—all that it needs to produce in a situation so safe and so fiercely protected.

The frigate bird is large, its slender but powerful wings spreading at least four feet from tip to tip, while the body is no less than forty inches from the hook of the great beak to the tip of the long forked tail. The color is blackish, with purple and green glossings; the feet are black, the bill bluish, and the pouch, which is peculiar to the male and is inflated in flight, is scarlet, as also is a ring about the eye. The pouch indicates the close relationship of these birds to the pelicans, but their habits are more like birds of prey, and one good name for the race is man-of-war hawks.

On the wing they show perfect command of the air. Their flight is swift, bold and full of grace. They are apparently untiring, keeping away from land for weeks at a time, soaring to enormous heights and descending with amazing speed. They can ride out a hurricane, scudding low and taking a reef in their wings, so as to expose only the largest quills to the gale. They are able to support themselves for long hours without apparent motion, and it is a beautiful sight to watch one of them floating overhead against the deep blue sky, the long forked tail alternately opening and shutting like a pair of scissors and the head swinging slowly from side to side, as if searching the horizon. Frigate birds feed on surface swimming fish, squids, crabs and young turtles.

TRAINED FOR THE GAME.

He Played His Part Well and Won When His Chance Came.

Senator Harry Lane, who is also an M. D., was once superintendent of the Oregon State Insane asylum. One day he was telling a group of his colleagues some of his experiences while there. He said when he took the job he ordered the walls around the institution torn down, arguing that if any real lunatics escaped they would be detected and returned, but that if any escaped who could not be detected they did not belong there anyway.

"A patient came along one day," he said, "and began a performance that was new to all of us. The inmates of the asylum were turned out on the big lawn each morning for exercise. Well, the man I was talking about immediately began to run on a dog trot from one end of the building to the other. The patients having specialties of their own didn't notice him.

"Back and forth he went, not only on the first morning, but on every morning for months and months. He wore a path along the side of the asylum. We couldn't help but admire his perseverance. He certainly stuck to his job. But one day Mr. Man, the moment he was let out, wriggled away from the crowd and started across the fields. Guards followed in pursuit. Trained for months, and that had been his game all along, he rapidly made monkeys of the guards. He'd let them get almost within reaching distance and then he would sprint. So he vanished, and we never heard of him again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Benjamin Bunk.

At one time in England a Benjamin Bunk meant a deserter from the army. Forty—probably fifty—years ago there was a red nosed comedian, one Teddy Mosedale, who, dressed up in a burlesque uniform of the Tommy of the day, set the patrons of the old Mogul (now the New Middlesex and an opera house) into fits of laughter with the refrain:

I'm Benjamin Bunk, I'm Benjamin Bunk,
And the battle did alarm me;
I'm Benjamin Bunk, who got in a funk,
So they kicked me out of the army!

—London Standard.

Rosemary.

The home of the rosemary was originally in the south of Europe, more especially in Italy, where it grows to the height of six or eight feet, either being trained upward from the ground or embedding its roots in an old wall. It grows in three varieties—gold, silver and green.—London Mail.

It Got Them Out.

The "Kent street ejectment," common in England in days gone by, consisted in taking off the front door. It was originated by landlords in the Kent street (Southwark, London) district, where many tenants were in arrears for rent.—London Mail.

Errors of Others.

It is foolish to pay no attention to the errors of others and not to help them out of them. Aiding others to be strong is the best way to strengthen ourselves.

Careful Management.

"My wife seldom criticises me," said Mr. Meekton.

"Lovely disposition?"

"No. Good discipline. She's afraid that if she keeps noticing me I'll get notions of self importance."—Washington Star.

What She Wanted.

Harry—Marry me and your smallest wishes will always be fulfilled. Carrie—I am able to do that myself. What I want is a man who will gratify my biggest wishes.—Town Topics.

Ultramodern.

"Miss Bricks is right up to date."

"In what way?"

"She'd rather be in fashion than out of debt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Mme. Strauss Saw a Chance For Profit That Her Husband Missed.

A little story told by Les Annales shows that Mme. Strauss, the wife of Richard Strauss, the composer, is a woman with a keen business sense. It is perhaps she who has made her husband's reputation as the shrewdest dealer among musicians.

One day a young musician called on Strauss and asked permission to play for him a parody on the famous composer's "Salome." Strauss granted the request. When the young man had finished Strauss was enthusiastic in his approval. "Very droll, very droll!" he cried. "It will be a success, a great success! I congratulate you."

As the young musician was on the point of leaving Mme. Strauss entered, and her husband at once began an enthusiastic explanation. "This young gentleman," he cried, "has just composed a parody on 'Salome,' a truly remarkable piece of work."

Mme. Strauss raised her eyebrows. "What terms have you made?" she asked in a low voice.

"Why, no terms."

"That is no way to do. Demand 25 per cent royalties."

And, turning to the writer of the parody, Mme. Strauss advised him, with seemingly maternal solicitude, to accept the advantageous offer that the master was willing to make him. Thus it came about that the parody on "Salome," which, as M. Strauss prophesied, was very successful, proved a source of considerable income for the Strausses.

MODERN FACTORY METHODS.

An Illustration of the Efficiency of Scientific Management.

Writing in the American Magazine on the development of the modern factory under the new principles of scientific management, Miss Ida M. Tarbell describes the importance of keeping tools and materials in order in the workshop and tells the following story:

"The promptness and alertness with which a part can be located under this system I once saw illustrated in an interesting way at the Watertown arsenal. Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, the commanding officer, told me to select a piece in any one of the gun carriages under construction and we would take the number of it to the office and ask the clerk to tell us where that particular piece was.

"In five minutes after we had given him the number he had located the piece. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that if under the old system such a question had been asked of anybody in the Watertown arsenal it would have taken days for them to have answered it, if indeed they ever could have done so.

"As there are fifty different kinds and grades of material and 4,000 different pieces used in a disappearing gun carriage, the advantage of being able to put your hand promptly on material and pieces as well as knowing every night whether you have in stock the quantities of each necessary to carry on work does not need arguing. The gain to workingmen and to management obviously is enormous."

Exploding Ice Bubbles.

The intensely cold nights of Siberia, says a writer, produce a curious phenomenon. Occasionally the silence is broken by a loud report resembling the boom of a cannon. The noise is caused by the bursting of an ice bubble on a river. The streams coming from the hills are incased in ice six to nine inches thick, and as the water descends faster than it escapes through the river the result is a heavy hydrostatic pressure. This first causes the ice upon the river to rise in mounds often six to eight feet high. For a time they seem to yield elastically to the pressure, but finally can withstand no more and burst with an explosive report. The water rushes out, soon freezing, however, and causing further explosions. The writer asserts that he has seen scores of these ice hillocks within a few miles.

Smallest Bird.

The golden crested wren is the smallest, not only of British, but of all European birds. Its average weight is only about eighty grains troy, so that it would take seventy-two of the birds to weigh a pound. The length of the feathers is about three and a half inches and the stretch of the wings about five inches, but when the feathers are taken off the length of the body does not exceed an inch.

One For One.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest.

"Isn't that fine?" said the first. "We have a man on every base."

"Why, that's nothing," said the friend. "So have they."—Everybody's.

Easily Remedied.

Johnny—Maw, I haven't got enough butter for my bread. Mother—Well, then, put some of the bread back.—Boston Transcript.

Too Clever.

Habitues of Christie's, London's famous auction room, tell an excellent story of a certain nouveau riche, who sought to be in the fashion by attending auction rooms and picking up trifles, not because he had the collecting mania, but because if he was a purchaser at the sale of Lord So-and-so's collection his name would very likely get into the papers. The parvenu, however, burned his fingers rather badly, and incidentally illustrated the adage that a little learning is a dangerous thing. Some silverware of the Stuart period was put up, and bidding started at a few shillings. Mr. Parvenu was amazed and had visions of acquiring fame for a guinea or so. The bidding rose and rose, and Mr. Parvenu had to go to £4 odd before the silver was his. He put down a "fiver" amid much merriment. For silverware, he had forgotten, or perhaps never know, is auctioned by the ounce, and Mr. Parvenu's bid for fame had cost him fifty odd.—London Tit

Two of a Kind.

Maria Fish was baking molasses cookies while I sat in the hot kitchen reading aloud from the column of "Social Jottings," in the Quince Harbor Weekly Echo.

"Our genial neighbor, Capt. Barnabas Fish, spent Thursday in the great metropolis," I read at last.

"Trash!" snorted Maria, popping a pan of cookies into the oven and flying back to the table to grease another pan.

"It's true," I remarked mildly, for I found the Echo facinating in the extreme, for it carelessly tossed a halo of adventure or romance about the most trivial facts of daily life in the little Long Island village.

"That's as it may be," retorted Maria grimly, "but t'aint no news to nobody that the cap'n went to the city. Every Tom, Dick and Harry in town saw him go off on the stage, and those that didn't was up to the station loafing around when the train went."

"True," I murmured, "but it does sound so impressive when one reads that Capt. Barnabas went to the 'great metropolis.' It's much more suggestive than plain New York of the city.

"You air romantic, Miss Telham," Maria wagged her head severely at me. "You can see romance in almost nothing. Mebbe you can find a speck of rosy color in the fact that Barnabas met that old scamp, Ananias Sline, in New York, and has invited him down to Quince Harbor for a spell."

"Ananias Sline—here?" I cried joyfully. "Oh, Maria, isn't that too splendid! Just think of hearing his yarns at first-hand instead of having the captain relating them!"

"More lies, Miss Telham. I don't encourage Barnabas in repeating those old yarns of his shipmate."

"Has Mr. Sline any relatives?" I asked with interest.

"Has a sister somewhere who dressmakes for a living and I reckon provides a home for him when he's ashore. He was married once and had a wife, but Mister she ran away and left him because he was so mortal mean and stingy. I don't blame the woman. Most any human being would get tired of living with a goggle-eyed codfish."

"A goggle-eyed codfish! Oh, Maria, is he as homely as that?" I gasped.

"Judge for yourself. Here he comes!" said Maria snappily, as she threw off her gingham apron and marched into the front hall. "Come along, Miss Telham. You'll have to talk to him while I'm getting dinner."

Maria's bark was always worse than her bite. So it proved in this particular instance when she greeted the dapper little man whom her husband introduced.

"Pleased to meet you," grunted Ananias, bobbing his long head first at Maria and then at me. At last, with a great effort, as if the mere formalities of conversation caused him agony, he muttered, "Nice day."

"Course," assented the captain Smith's shiny black bag and left it at the foot of the stairs. "Make yourself comfortable Ananias. Smoke if you want to; Miss Telham don't mind."

"Really, I don't object," I said.

"I've given up smoking," he said solemnly.

"Indeed? Since when?"

"About an hour ago. I've taken a position in the bank," said Ananias, turning a fishy eye toward me, "a position of trust."

"How very nice. You mean in the Quince Harbor bank?"

"Yes'm."

I pondered carefully what position of trust might be unfilled at the village bank.

At that moment Captain Barnabas drifted onto the porch and sat down in his old hickory chair.

"Ananias has been telling you about his good job?" he asked.

"Yes, isn't it splendid?"

"Fine. Rollins has been talking about taking on a janitor there—said he could act as night watchman, too—and I thought to myself that Ananias was the man for the job, and he got it too!"

Ananias shot a sly glance at me. "Thanks to the captain," he murmured.

"Oh, I happen to be one of the stockholders," explained the captain.

"Then Mr. Sline will live in Quince Harbor," I remarked.

"He's going to board with the Widow Rowell. She'll make him almighty comfortable," chuckled the captain.

"Dinner's ready," interrupted Maria, appearing in the doorway to lead us to the dinning room.

It was directly after dinner that Ananias Sline disappeared. For three hours we searched high and low for the valiant little seaman, but he had disappeared, shiny bag and all, and Maria was almost as upset as the perturbed captain.

"What in time ails the man?" muttered the captain for the hundredth time as he trudged every square inch of the little home acre. "Ain't got a grouch and gone back to the city? You don't think that Maria?"

"Don't ask me," admonished Maria darkly. "After slaving myself over them flatfish and an extra high shortcake—and I may say that I never saw a little man that could tuck away such a sight of food, Barnabas after slaving myself all the morning, not to mention molasses cookies, because you said he was partial to 'em, to have him eat and run in this way is jest downright scandalous."

"I don't blame you, Maria," said the captain meekly.

Maria rocked herself to and fro, fanning herself with a corner of her gingham apron.

"I'm going down to the postoffice to inquire if anybody's seen him. If Maria Pitt once clapped an eye on him she would never forget him. Always reminds me of a camera, that woman does," growled the captain, shrugging himself into his blue coat and dragging his cap over his white hair.

When his stalwart form had disappeared over the bridge by the flour mill I leaned back in my chair and looked up into the leafy greeness of the big paper mulberry tree.

I remained in this attitude, gazing upward, open mouthed and staring.

"Miss Telham! Land sakes! What's the matter?" gasped Maria suddenly.

"Look!" I murmured, pointing upward where the pale face of Ananias Sline peered down at us from the high branches of the mulberry tree.

"Land!" shrilled Maria. And she, too, gaped at the strange sight.

Nothing was visible save Ananias' mean little face, and that was pale and drawn with fright. There was something elusive about the face up there. It reminded me of the Cheshire cat in "Alice In Wonderland," and I wondered if Ananias' face would fade away as did the cat's, leaving only a smile behind.

It looked possible, for Mr. Sline's mustache was twitching in an attempt at a smile, but every now and then his prominent blue eyes rolled downward to the lower branches of the tree as if there was something to be feared beneath him.

Presently I followed his glance and saw, and Maria saw at the same time, and we were speechless before the queerness of it all. In a lower crotch of the tree, her back supported by the smooth trunk, her feet incased in balbriggan stockings and congress gaiters, was the Widow Rowell, Ananias' prospective landlady. Her hawklike nose and her sharp chin almost met in witch-like fierceness as she knitted busily away at a long, red woolen stocking.

Maria was the first to recover herself.

"Hettie Rowell, whatever do you mean by such actions?" she shrieked, going to the edge of the piazza, where her head was on a level with that of Mrs. Rowell.

Mrs. Rowell smiled sweetly down upon Mrs. Fish, and her almost vertical eyebrows went up to meet her gray hair.

"Dear Maria," she lisped pleasantly, "I'm just waiting for my boarder, Ananias. He thought he'd like to get a view of the harbor from the top of the tree."

"Tshaw, Ananias! What does this mean?" shouted Maria up into the tree-top. "What air you doing with your carpetbag up there and the widow sitting here in a tree like a—a—catbird?"—

"Like a cooing dove, Maria Fish," interrupted the widow with a dangerous smile.

"Like a cooing dove knitting a red wool stocking," amended Maria grimly. "I ask what is she doing here, Ananias?"

"Waiting for me, Mrs. Fish," said Ananias quite meekly. "She came after me, she did, saying she'd been waiting dinner for me two hours, and when I told her I'd been invited to spend the night here and I couldn't come to her house till tomorrow, why, she up and flew at me so's—well, I'm a seafaring man, as you may see ma'am, 'tain't no hard job for me to get up into the rigging when things are hot below." Now Ananias actually smiled.

"Well, Hettie, what you got to say? Air you crazy?" demanded Maria angrily.

"The captain engaged board for Mr. Sline from me, Maria, and, 'tain't no manner of use for you to try to keep him away from my house, a-tempting him with all sorts of cookery," she said in her dulcet tones. "He is my boarder, and he's going home with me if I have to stand here all night and wait for him."

Maria was pale with anger. "Take your boarder and go," she said coldly. "And I wish you joy of each other." And she went into the house.

Half an hour later I saw Ananias Sline come down the mulberry tree with a shiny black bag. He cast a reproachful glance at me as he passed, but he followed closely in the wake of Mrs. Hettie Rowell.

When we related the incident to Grod Captain Barnabas he shook his head dismally.

"I foresee the end already," he murmured. "Ananias has met his match in the Widow Rowell. She's buried two husbands and calculates to plant a third before she dies. I'll warrant Ananias will be the third."

"Until that happy release I'm sure I wish them joy of each other," sniffed Maria meaningly. "They're two of a kind."

Hard at Work.

The vicar was paying his weekly visits to the poorer members of what he called his "flock." At most of the modest homes he found an air of gloom and dissatisfaction, for work was scarce and money scarcer still. But at last he came to the cottage where lived Bill Byles, his wife and four children. Here, to his great surprise, things looked more prosperous.

In the ordinary way the family of Bylesses were always in the depth of poverty in spite of the fact that Mrs. Byles took in washing. Byles was an inveterate loafer and took all his wife's earnings to defray the expenses of his lazy life. But now the usually dirty cottage was resplendent with clean curtains, flowers in the windows and a general appearance of prosperity. The vicar beamed down on Mrs. Byles, who was smiling happily.

"And is your husband working?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," answered the woman, cheerfully.

"Has he been working long?"

"Three weeks today, sir!"

"Really! And what is he doing?"

"Six months, sir!"

Good Prospect for Sport.

They were talking about fine hunting the other night when Dr. Elmer B. Cooley, Uncle Joe Cannon's congressional opponent, was reminded of an incident that happened in his home state.

At the beginning of the hunting season, the doctor said, an enthusiastic nimrod named Smith telegraphed a hotel friend in the game region for reservation, and at the appointed time he was right on the job.

"Hollo, Harry!" he exclaimed, saluting mine host, as he dragged his dogs and guns to the hotel veranda. "Everything all right?"

"Couldn't be better," was the prompt response of mine host.

"How about the game?" returned the sportsman, eagerly. "Are there any quail around?"

"Well, I should say so!" declared mine host. "Every time the cook throws a refuse piece of toast out of the back window four or five fat quail fight to see which one shall lie down on it!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Too Mild a Picture.

Some time ago a young married woman who lives in the West paid a visit to the home of her parents, accompanied by her two-year-old boy. Talking to a friend a few days later, grandpop mentioned the baby.

"His mother thinks he is the only thing on earth," said he, "while his grandmother seconds the motion and wants to make the vote unanimous."

"I see," responded the friend in a sentimental voice, "with the baby for the principal setting your house must look like the picture of a beautiful dream."

"Is that so?" was the prompt rejoinder of grandpop. "Well, that shows just what you know about kids! At the last glance that I had the house looked like Belgium."

"Mrs. Henpeck is going around in hysterics. Poor Mr. Henpeck is still detained abroad."

"No, he isn't."

"Then why does he stay?"

"Says he'd rather be where the fighting is more general."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Early Breakfast.

"One night Senator Lorimer and Congressman Rainey were floating about 40 miles north of the Arkansas line when it dawned upon us that we ought to put up for the night. It was beastly dark, but we heard the barking of dogs and surmised we had struck a lumber camp.

"I jumped out and knocked all the bark off my shins getting over driftwood logs. I finally sighted a hut and begged a woman there to find lodging for two.

"'We'll pay twice the regular rates and even more, and all we ask is that you wake us early so we can be on our way,' I said. For a time the woman hesitated, but the proffers of double payment overcame her and she consented to let us stop.

"'What time can you have us up?' I asked.

"'Well,' she replied, 'we uns down here have breakfast at 4, but if you gentlemen must get up early I guess we can fix it for you.'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Costly Method.

Andrew Carnegie, in a recent interview on peace, said to a reporter:

"A lad of 20 killed a man and woman in Serajevo. All Europe is now fighting to avenge this wrong. England alone is spending $35,000 a minute, according to Sidney Webb, on gunpowder.

"Well, this is such an expensive way to avenge a wrong that it reminds me of the man at the banquet.

"A man entered the cloakroom at the end of the banquet and began to smash in silk hat after silk hat.

"'Hold on, boss! Wot fo' yo' smashin' all dem high hats?' demanded the attendant.

"'I'm looking for my own,' the gentleman answered. 'It's an opera hat—collapsible, you know. None of these seem to be it.'"

A Compromise.

The following story relative to compromises is credited to Champ Clark who told it to a reporter, when the deadlock was on at the Baltimore convention in 1912. "Compromises," said he, "always strike one as unpleasant and unsatisfactory. There was once in the Ozarks a boy who having reached the age of 16, insisted on having a watch to wear. But his father refused him the watch. 'Can't afford no such seen foolishness,' he said.

"'Then, by heck, I'll leave home,' said the lad, and he went up to the attic and began to pack his carpetbag.

"At this point the mother in her desperation came out with a compromise.

"'Willie,' she called up the ladder—'Willie, stay to hum with us, and yo kin wear the clock!'"

The Making of a Hero.

A seasoned old "salt" was a devoted admirer of a young middy who served on the same warship. An accident occured—a man overboard and a gallant rescue by one of the lieutenants, which brought a handsome letter of commendation from the admiralty.

"It's a nice thing to get a letter like that," said the old tar to his young friend. "You ought to have one."

"Well, I'll have to wait my chance," said the middy.

"See here," said the other, "I'll drop from the rigging, and you jump in and rescue me."

"But I can't swim," was the reply.

"Never you mind," said the veteran. "I'll hold you up till the boat comes."—London Citizen.

Scented Business.

John R. Drexel, discussing his detention in Germany, said:

"The kaiser has forbidden the German troops to drink, the czar has forbidden drink to the Russian troops and France has stopped the sale of absinthe. The war, instead of relaxing temperance morality, has stiffened it. In this stiffening effect the war isn't like Blanc's case.

"A ragman knocked at Blanc's door.

"'Any old rags or bones, sir?' he said.

"'No. Go away,' said Blanc. 'My wife's gone south for the winter.'

"The ragman beamed.

"'I give three' cents apiece for empty bottles, sir,' he whispered.—Exchange.

Why Did She Object?

I leave you to guess whether this is a true love-story of a true-love story. A certain woman, who had had previous experience, led a young man to the alter. The minister performed the ceremony. When it was all over he, according to his custom, spread before the happy pair a variety of wedding certificates from which to choose.

A brightly colored certificate immediately caught the eye of the young man. He seized upon it and exclaimed. "How would this one do, darling?"

The bride looked over the be-doved, be-wreathed, be-ribboned, be-flowered offering. Then she said: "I don't like it. I had one like this before."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Serious Loss.

Harry Hilton, the well-known golfer, tells a story of a Scotch caddie who always wore a "deerstalker" cap with the flap tied tightly down over his ears.

One day somebody noticed that the flaps were up, and he naturally asked the reason for the change.

"I dinna had them doon since ma accident," replied the caddie.

"Accident!" exclaimed the golfer; "what accident? I haven't heard about it."

"Ah, well," the caddie explained, "ye see, a gentleman offered me a drink oot o' his whusky flask, an' I dinna hear him,"

A young wife, being two pence short in paying a bill, called downstairs to the cook? "Maggie, have you got a couple of coppers downstairs?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Maggie. "They are cousins of mine."—Tit-Bits.

You think that others you outweigh,
Your greatness you insist;
But if you disappeared today
You never would be missed.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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All Sorts.

The chronic borrower may be blind, but he is very keen to the sense of touch.—Philadelphia Record.

"What's he chasin' yer for, Mickey?"

"I dunno. I trew two snowballs at him, but I missed him."—Life.

Women are the same in marriage as in shopping. The older they become, the more they demand real bargains before investing.—Life.

Robby—Elsie, I—I love you!

"Oh, Robert."

"Well, Skinny Adams dared me to say it!"—Life.

"I suppose you meet many kinds of people."

"No, they're all alike," said the shoe clerk. "Every woman who comes in here thinks she's a Cinderella.—Pittsburgh Post.

Crawford—I hear it was a bad failure.

Crabshaw—Very. Even the receivers didn't make anything out of it.—Puck.

"The causes of war are sometimes strangely trivial," remarked the student of history.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I know a once peaceful family that has lined up in factions over the question of whether it is proper to say 'to-mah-tos' or 'toimaytos.'"—Washington Star.

"A lot of the women customers in a shoe store," remarked the clerk, seem to forget the simplest rules of arithmetic."

"What do you mean?" he was asked.

"It is mighty hard to convince them," he replied, "that six into three went go."

"Does she approve of cosmetics?"

"She seems to lend countenance to them, so far as I can see."—Judge.

Maude—Jack says he loves to study my face.

Helen—But I thought he was a student of nature?

Joe (who has just accepted a cigar from Ike)—I suppose there are at least 10,000 brands of cigars altogether?

Ike—I should say so.

Joe—Just your luck to pick this one.—London Opinion.

"Do man dat chases rainbows," said Uncle Eben, "generally finds dat he has failed to catch up wif any of de colors, 'captin' de blues."—Washington Star.

"I think two can live as cheaply as one, sir."

"You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supporting my daughter, but you'll have to pay board."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Truant Officer (in New York state)—Hey, son! Why aren't you to school?

The boy (grinning)—In spite of all me pleadin' me old man won't let me get vaccinated!—Puck.

"I saved the life of a great man last night."

"How was that?"

"A tramp threatened to kill me if I didn' give him a dollar, so I gave it to him."—Chicago News.

"Santa Claus will have to be careful this year."

"Why so?"

"People will be apt to think he's trying to drop a bomb down the chimney."

Whether it gives a woman the greater pleasure to hear herself praised or another woman criticised is still a question.

She—You vowed that you would go through anything for me.

He—Well, I didn't think you'd want me to begin on my bank account.—Boston Transcript.

"What doctor do you prefer, allopath of homoepath?"

"It makes no difference, all paths lead to the grave."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"There's nothing so hard to ride as a young broncho," said the Westerner.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the man from back east, "did you ever try the water wagon?"—Toledo Blade.

Medium—"Your wife, is very, very happy on the other side, and wants to know, when you are to join her how she'll know you among so many."

Singlepay—"Well I'll stumble up the golden stairs some morning about three."—Life.

Sweet Revenge.

Some time ago a small boy with the most of his face apparently hanging on one side, went to the office of a dentist and requested him to pull an obstreperous tooth.

The dentist, after examining the tooth, picked up the forceps and was about to wade in when the patient interposed.

"Say, dock," said he, just a little tremblingly," "look out the window and see if any boys is there, won't yer?"

"Mercy, yes," replied the dentist, stepping across the room. "Two dozen of them. What do they want?"

"Revenge," answered the small patient with a sigh. "Them's boys what I have licked. They followed me down here to hear me holler.'—Exchange.

Knew Just What She Wanted.

She critically examined the gold sleeve links which were set before her and then requested the clerk to show her another line. She decided on a pair murmuring to herself, "Yes, I'm sure he'll like these."

"Do you care for any initials, miss?" queried the clerk.

"O, yes I forgot," said she. "I think I'll use his first initial this time you may engrave the letter 'U' on them."

"U," repeated the clerk, as he wrote the instructions down. "May I inquire the name, miss, if it is Uriah or Ulysses? Names commencing with 'U' are so very rare."

"Eugene," replied the young woman proudly.—Stray Stories.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906 Serial number 1098.

AN ECCENTRIC RUSSIAN.

Zaharin Was a Clever Doctor, but He Had Funny Ways.

Dr. Zaharin was one of the most famous as he was also the most eccentric of physicians in Russia.

Even when he was summoned to attend Czar Alexander III. in his last illness Dr. Zaharin required the same preparation for his visit to the imperial palace as to any of his less exalted patients' homes—that is to say, all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open.

Following a process of gradual undressing, he left his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his rubbers in the third and, continuing, arrived at the bedside in ordinary indoor costume. This was only one phase of Dr. Zaharin's golden theory that "you should take a rest before you are tired." Accordingly he sat down after walking every few yards and every eight steps in going upstairs.

From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No" and nothing more. To the actual patient, however, he was courtesy and consideration in the highest degree.

HENS IN WINTER.

They Stop Laying Eggs Because They Acquire Too Much Fat.

That hens stop laying as winter progresses is a fact known to every farmer and chicken fancier; also, indirectly, to every housewife through the rise in the price of eggs. The reason is explained by the Revue Scientifique, which says that the egg producing organs degenerate through too much fat. This condition is the consequence of too great abundance of food during the winter, coupled with lack of exercise, due to the narrow limits of the ordinary chicken run.

The fat invades the liver and piles up in the heart; the blood becomes sluggish and the lungs do not take up enough oxygen to insure combustion of the fat.

"The obvious remedy," says the Scientific American, "is to give less food to hens which stop laying." Mr. Brochemin, in an article in L'Acclimatation, advises that starchy foods, such as corn, rice and barley, be limited, while an abundance of such green food as cabbage, boiled clover, sorrel, etc., be given. Also the hens must be made to take exercise by giving them a large run and by mixing their food with straw, etc., so that they will have to work for their food.

Lawyers on Strike.

In 1780 John Scott, earl of Clonmell, who was lord chief justice of Ireland, made some insulting remarks from the bench to Mr. Hachet, a member of the bar, who was conducting an argument before him. A general meeting of the bar was called, a severe condemnation of his lordship's conduct voted with only one dissentient and an unprecedented resolution passed that until his lordship publicly apologized no barrister would either take a brief, appear in the king's bench or sign any pleadings for the court. This strike experiment was actually made. The judges sat, but no counsel appeared, no cause was prepared, the attorneys all vanished, and their lordships had the court all to themselves. There was no alternative, and next day Lord Clonmell published a very ample apology by advertisement in the newspapers and made it appear as if written on the evening of the offense and therefore voluntary.—London Law Times.

The Curse of Mexico.

Xochitl, the beautiful Indian maiden of 900 years ago, is responsible for the Mexican national drink, pulque, pronounced poolkay. She was the first to drink the sweet liquid from the maguey plant, cousin of the aloe, that blooms once in 100 years. The drink in its fresh state is quite harmless, but the modern Mexicans have debased it by fermentation, and it has now become the curse of Mexico. It appears to have much the same effect as some other national drinks, for it softens the brain, ruins the digestion and paralyzes the nerves. So disastrous a hold has pulque upon the poorer classes that employers of labor avoid workers from the maguey fields if they can get labor elsewhere.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Shocking Story.

"What's the show?" asked the man with a large hat and long hair.

"'Hamlet,'" replied the man in the box office.

"What's it like?"

"Well, a man murders his stepfather out of revenge for the murder of his own father. At the finish there is a mixup with swords and poison and"—

"That'll do. I guess I'll stroll out and see a cabaret. I'm tired of these crook plays."—Washington Star.

The Better Way.

"So you have decided to forget all party grievances and forgive your enemies?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "It is better to let bygones be bygones than take chances on being a has been."—Washington Star.

Started Right Away.

Dentist—When did your teeth first begin troubling you? Patient—When I was cutting them.—Boston Transcript.

Security is mortal's chiefest enemy.—Macbeth.

A Miscarried Scheme.

Mother—Why don't you yawn when he stays too long? He'll take the hint and go. Daughter—I did, and he told me what beautiful teeth I had.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

NOTES.

THE OLD CITY HALL.—The following items are interesting to those who are studying the old building, historically or architecturally.—From "Bull's Memoirs. 1762.

Brick Market Built.

This year the Brick Market was built on a lot given the town by the proprietors of Long Wharf. It was erected by the town from the proceeds of lotteries granted for that purpose by the General Assembly. It measures on Thames street 33 feet and on the passage to the Long Wharf 65 feet—built after the Ionic Order, three stories high, under the direction of Peter Harrison, architect. It was intended for a public granary, but was never used for that purpose. The lower story was made a market and the second and third stories let out for the retailing of dry goods and also for offices. An entry run through the two upper stories, on each side of which were seperate rooms, hired for and used as before stated. The Watch House was and is in the rear part of the building, on the lower floor. Immediately after the Revolutionary war the upper part was used only as a printing office, but in 1793 Alexander Placide rented the upper stories and fitted them for a play house.

From Peterson's "History of Rhode Island."

Mr. Collins was at the head of every public improvement in Newport; as the extension of the Long Wharf, and the building of the Brick Market, or Granary, in the year 1763. The architect was Peter Harrison; it was built after the Ionic Order. The upper story, for many years, was used for a Theatre, before it was altered into a town hall.

"Whereas, the proprietors of Long Wharf, in Newport, aforesaid, have made a grant, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1760, to the said Town of Newport, of a lot of land, for erecting a Market House, &c., it is therefore voted, that Martin Howard and Josias Lyndon, Esqrs., be a committee, and they are hereby confirmed to make and give a good deed of said lot, to the Town of Newport, agreeable to said grant.

"And that the upper part be divided into stores for dry-goods, and let out to be the best advantage; and all the rents thereof, together with all the profits that shall arise on said building, shall be lodged in the Town Treasury of said Town of Newport, towards a stock for purchasing grain, for supplying a public granary forever, and that said building be erected agreeably to a plan to be agreed on by said proprietors, to be estimated at twenty-four thousand pounds, old tenor, to be raised by the lottery now on foot.

"The lower part thereof for a market house, and for no other use whatsoever; forever (unless it shall be found convenient to appropriate some part of it for a watch-house.) A handsome brick building, to be thirty-three feet in front, or in width, and about sixty-six feet in length."—From the Records of the Proprietors of the Long Wharf.

Mercury, June 4, 1793

Harper & Placide Advertisement.

Messrs. J. Harper & A. Placide.

Respectfully acquaint the public. That in the middle of this month they shall open a Theatre, in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, wherein will be represented all the theatrical entertainments to be seen in America. The Theatre is a large brick building, and will be elegantly finished; it will be open from the middle of June, till October.

The Rhode Islander, January 12, 1842.

A Town Meeting was held on Monday morning last, at the State House, which was called by a large number of Freemen to consider the expediency of altering the upper part of the Brick Market House, now fitted up as a Theatre, into a Town Hall. The meeting was very fully attended, and appeared to be unanimous in favor of the proposed alterations.

It was voted that the alterations should be made; and the sum of $1000 was appropriated for that purpose.

The Rhode Islander, April 27, 1842.

It was voted that the Town Council may hold their meetings hereafter in the new Town Hall, or elsewhere, at their option.

The Rhode Islander, May 18, 1842.

The Town Hall.

The Town Hall in the upper part of the Brick Market, formerly fitted as a Theatre, has been completed, and was opened to the public for the first time on Saturday evening last. It is a fine room, 60 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 18 high, with a gallery on three sides, and is capable of seating about 500 persons comfortably. The entrance, below, is on the north side, but as soon as the small building standing on the Town's land on the south side of the market, is removed, the entrance on that side will be thrown open. These entrances are into a hall, in which, on the west side, is a broad flight of a few steps, to a landing or platform, from which narrower flights, on the north and south sides, lead into lobbies opening into the hall. In these lobbies are the gallery stairs, and between them, in the hall, is a raised platform of a semi-circular shape, enclosed in front by a light railing, inside of which is a table and speaker's desk. The floor of the hall is raised, at the east end, three feet or more above a level, gradually raising the benches – which extend across the hall, leaving alleys on each side – as they recede from the rostrum. The whole arrangement is very convenient, and the work, has been neatly and substantially done.

The expenses of making the alteration has been considerable, (about $2100) but we believe that our citizens generally are much gratified with the improvement, and we doubt not that they will find it of great public utility and convenience. To Mr. Douglas, under whose superintendence, principally, the work has been done, they give much credit for his assiduity, and the successful result of his labors.

Mercury, May 14, 1842.

Town Hall.

The alteration of the old Theatre into a Town Hall, has been completed under the direction of the committee appointed for that purpose, at an expense of about two thousand dollars. The hall is neat and commodious room, 61 feet in length, by 28 feet wide, with a gallery on three sides. The height, 18 feet in the highest part, and it is supposed will accommodate about 500 persons. There will be two entrances, one on the north and one on the south side of the building. The hall is to be opened for the first time this evening, when a poem will be delivered by Mr. Wm. M. Rodman of Providence, and there will be singing by the Temperance Choir.

Mercury April 30, 1792. Book binding advertised "done in the Granary Chamber."

Mercury, June 30, 1781.

Henry Dayton advertised "Shipping Furrs," on the south side of the Parade, over against the Brick Market.

Mercury, April 8, 1793.

Jonathan Jeffers, Jr., advertised glazing done in the Brick Market Chambers.

Mercury, May 1793.

The General Assembly allowed theatrical performances in Newport, with the understanding that they were to be under the supervision of the Town Council. Harper & Placide leased the upper part of the Granary for their plays.

The Rhode Islander, June 7, 1843.

M. Freeborn, Wm. T. Tilley and George Bowen, committee to audit accounts of Committee superintended the alterations on old City Hall.

Report of above read at meeting Friday last, September 13, 1843.

The Rhode Islander, April 22, 1846.

A motion passed to allow fish stands on the north side of the Brick Market. Also, a motion directing the clerk of the lower market to clear out the fish market at the west end (which has lately be used as a meal market) and allow fish to be sold there and also in the west end of the Brick Market.

The Rhode Islander, November 12, 1845.

The Town Council were authorized to submit to a reference the dispute with Mrs. Watson and the Town relative to the land south of the Brick Market; and were instructed to take legal measures, if necessary, in the mean time, to prevent any building or obstruction being placed on said land or gangway.

The Rhode Islander, November 19, 1845.

The street commissioner was directed to take possession of the gangways all around the Brick Market, and pave the same.—E. M. T.

Queries.

8076. ARMSTRONG.—Who were the ancestors of Sally Armstrong, who married in 1795 Russell Potter of Burlington, N. Y.?—F. B. W.

8077. GARDNER.—Who was Hannah Gardner who married Amos Potter, in Rhode Island, about 1770?—F. B. W.

8078. POTTER.—Who was the wife of William Freeborn Potter, born Newport, R. I., Feb. 12, 1758. Had sons Amos and William.—F. B. W.

8079. FREEBORN.—William Freeborn Potter, in above query, was son of Judge Stephen Potter and Mary Freeborn, married 1749. She was born in 1730, daughter of Gideon and Ruth Freeborn. Who was Ruth? Would like dates of birth, marriage and death, and residence, of this Gideon Freeborn.—F. B. W.

8080.—WEAVER.—Caleb Weaver was born in East or West Greenwich, R. I., May 24, 1778, married Betsey Clark, daughter of Deacon Daniel Clark of Plymouth, Vermont, in 1807. He died of old age in Brooklyn, Conn., April 19th., 1872. Caleb was son of Benjamin Weaver. Would like data concerning him. It is said that he married Susannah or Susan Hammett, of Newport, R. I.; also that his father was a Benjamin Weaver, who married Deborah Vaughan. Can any one give me information concerning Benjamin's wife, Susannah Hammett. When and where was she born? What were the names of her children?—R. L. P. M.

8081. CHAPPEL.—Isaac Chapel, son of James, was born in Washington, Mass., July 3, 1805, died Feb. 1, 1848; married Lydia Codding, Nov. 8, 1827. Would like information concerning James Chappel, who is said to have served in the Revolutionary War. Lydia Codding was daughter of Cobb Codding, who was born in Taunton, Mass., 1768, and who married Phylena Willis at Taunton, Oct. 20, 1795.—J. M. C.

8082. CARTER.—Would like ancestry of John Carter, born in Philadelphia, married Amey Crawford, daughter of John (who was born 1693), and was a printer in Providence, R. I.—S. A.

8083. BUTTERWORTH—Who was Sarah, wife of John Butterworth, of Providence, R. I. Their daughter Mary married Mar. 4, 1695, Rev. Ebenezer Jenckes. He was born 1699, died Aug. 14, 1726. What were the dates of her birth and death?—S. A.

8084. WEIR—Who were the parents of Anna Weir, wife of James Crawford. Their son Gideon Crawford, born Dec. 26, 1651, died Oct. 10, 1707, married, Ap. 13, 1687, Freelove Fenner, daughter of Capt. Arthur and Mehitable (Waterman) Fenner, Capt. Arthur Fenner was born 1622, died Oct. 10, 1703. —S. A.

8085. LAWTON—Benjamin Howard and Hannah Lawton were married January 23, 1763. Who was Hannah Lawton? Was she daughter of Adam, Jr., and Martha, b. Mar. 5, 1739-40? Adam Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., married Martha Slocum of Newport, Oct. 24, 1727.—L. T.

Mrs. O. P. G. Clarke, a sister of Captain John B. F. Smith of this city, and a former Newporter, died at her home in Washington on Monday after a considerable illness.

Report still persists that other persons besides Mr. and Mrs. Banks lost their lives in the DeBlois street fire, although no evidence is adduced to prove it.

A Dozing Chair

For long winter evenings. It's the ideal picture in any man's mind—the slippers and the pipe and the great arm chair, and the world's about right.

Now we've a collection of those big fireside chairs that would just appeal to you and they don't cost such a great lot either; but they're chuck full of the kind of comfort you're looking for. They are in imitation of Spanish leather or tapestry or genuine goat skins and start in price way down at $13.50. Don't you think it would be a pretty good investment just about now?

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Winter Vacations in New England

All the glorious cold-weather pastimes—snow-shooing, ski-ing, bob-sledding, tobogganing, sleighing, skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating—such as turn winter into a joyous carnival time.

Up in the White Highlands!

You'll want closer acquaintance with New England Winter Sports if you read

"An Outdoor Enthusiast"

This attractive booklet will be sent to your address if you write to the General Passenger Department, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

To the TELEPHONE business men owe a large share of their success, for

Each finds it a sturdy willing servant and economical salesman.

Life is often saved by the use of the TELEPHONE, when

Every minute must be used to the best advantage.

Personal necessities, invitations and orders to the tradesman, prevents the

Housewife from losing energy and wasting time.

Our service affords a means of intercommunication with over 50,000 nearby subscribers.

Now is a good time to have service installed before the Spring directory closes on January 19th, 1915.

Everyone should have TELEPHONE SERVICE for it can no longer be termed a luxury.

Providence Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street

We Have Helped Many Young People

to acquire the saving habit by showing them in a practical way the advantages of saving a portion of their income and depositing it each week in the Bank.

Have you started an account with us? If not, come in and do so now.

4% Interest Paid

Savings Bank of Newport

Rhode Island Normal School

Spring Term Begins

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1,

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Entrance Examinations

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Jan. 27 and 28, at 9.30 A. M.

All candidates must be graduates of approved high schools and must take entrance examinations.

For catalogue or other information apply to WALTER E. RANGER, Secretary, [illegible] or to JOHN L. ALGER, Principal Rhode Island Normal School, Providence.

1-9-4w

CONSERVATORS' NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., Jan. 14, 1915.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that they have been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Conservators of the estate of MARY ANN [illegible], of said New Shoreham, and have given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said person or estate are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY A. CLARK,
LILLIAN M. LITTLEFIELD,
Conservators.

1-16-3w

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Arctics.

Everything in the shoe line. Best values at all prices.

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.,

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, October 26th, A. D. 1914.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number [illegible], issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1914, and returnable to the said Court October 21st, A. D. 1914, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1914, in favor of William F. Kenyon and Herbert W. Smith, both of Newport, co-partners, doing business therein under the firm name of Kenyon & Smith, plaintiffs, and against Abby Northup alias Mrs. H. Northup alias Jane Doe of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Abby Northup alias, had on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1914, at 31 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon situated in said Town of Portsmouth, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded, all the right, title and interest of Mrs. Herbert Northup alias, in the estate of her father, the late Benjamin F. Cornell, deceased, located in the town of Portsmouth, and bounded and described as follows, to wit, all that certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Portsmouth, containing eight acres more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing and bounded Northerly and Easterly by land of Parker Lawton, Southerly by Union Street so called and Westerly by land of the estate of Julia Ward Howe, or however otherwise bounded or described,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.

1-2-4w

Island Savings Bank,

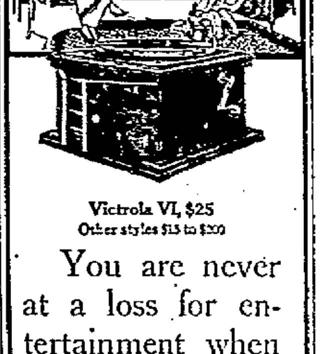
88 Washington Square.

A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Four per cent. per Annum, will be paid to the Depositors on and after January 15th, 1915.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

1-9

"Meet me at Barneys"



Victrola VI, $25
Other styles $15 to $200

You are never at a loss for entertainment when there is a Victrola in your home.

It enables you to hear the world's best music whenever and as often as you wish.

Come in and we'll demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. We'll explain our system of easy terms, too.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

Hicks—You can never tell about a woman.

Wicks—You shouldn't, anyhow.—Boston Transcript.

Carr's List.

Kent Knowles, "Quahaug"
By Joseph Lincoln.

A Soldier of the Legion,
By The Williamsons.

In the Web of Life,
V. T. Van de Water.

The Witch,
By Mary Johnston.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING,

Tel. 613

Newport Gas Light Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Company will be held in the Office of the Company, [illegible] on Monday, January 18th, 1915, at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

A. B. [illegible],
Treasurer.

1-9

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

For the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before it, will be held at their banking rooms on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at [illegible] o'clock p. m.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Cashier.

1-9

CONSERVATOR'S NOTICE.

Newport, January 2nd, 1915.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Conservator of the property of WILLIAM [illegible], of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

DANIEL F. DOHERTY.

1-2-4w

WEDDING INVITATIONS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ENGRAVED WEDDINGS, IN ANY STYLE, AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND SHALL WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUBMIT SAMPLES WITH PRICES.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS

CORRECT STYLES EITHER FROM CUSTOMER'S PLATE OR FROM NEW PLATE

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

Large Returns

Have been received in past years from USING OUR

ONION SEED

AND OUR

Macomber Turnip

As well as other seeds.

Be sure to get the Genuine

At the Store of

H. L. Marsh & Co.

162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By F. Barker.

PRINTED CALLING CARDS

CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE ENGRAVED SCRIPT, ROMAN, OLD ENGLISH

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

Best Prices

PAID FOR

Old Engravings

Wiseman's Art Store,

112 Bellevue Avenue.

SITUATION WANTED [illegible] Five years in [illegible] married, one child. [illegible]

[illegible]